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ROPSHIRES FOR MICHIGAN

last week we had the pleasure of looking an importation of Shropshire sheep, sisting of thirty odd head, which cam om the famous flock of T. S. Minton, of gland. They were brought out by a mg man, one of Mr. Minton's shepherds, J. F. Rundel, of Birmingham, and added his former flock make one of the larges certainly one of the highest bred ones west. Mr. Rundel has imported ely from the Minton flock, and, as he sses it, though they come high they are ways satisfactory. This time he has three four yearling rams which are exception y fine ones, with some young ewes, and some ram and ewe lambs.

The lot are remarkable for one thing ich struck us as soon as we saw them, d that is the way they are covered. It is lent the English breeders are taking a eders, and are growing wool all over eir sheep—head, face, belly and legs. ey have also made a great improvement the density of their fleeces. It is proba these improvements have been made in Iswer to the American demand for denser d firmer fleeces, and better covered bodies. those accustomed to well bred Merinos. ere every available snot on the body is ected to grow wool, this improvement be appreciated. All of this importaare sired by two rams, Montford Hero Enterprise, both prize winners, and stitute as handsome a bunch of sheep as could wish for. One of the yearling as will be a prize winner in competition the best in the land. The whole flock, ich has been heretofore referred to in the EMER, is in excellent shape and will rea visit to those interested in good sheep. at Mr. Rundel's we met Mr. J. H. Morof Marlette, who has some Shropshire, vanted to see how those in this vicinity red with his own. He also paid a to Mr. George German's to see his where we left him, satisfied that orge would take good care of him. Mr. ttis is very favorably impressed with the ires from his experience with them. purchased a number at the sale of Mr. rd, of Romeo, last fall.

TES FROM KENT COUNTY.

he Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

e gentle showers which commenced ng in Vergennes, Kent Co., the afterof July 25th, have changed the prossomewhat relative to pasture, corn, oes and beans. The oat crop will be ted from this township at 40 per cent average crop. Early potatoes are dy a failure.

Jury by drought has been unprecedented. vere, yet it has given everybody conhed a lesson on supply and demand ch cannot be gainsaid. Last May when were oversupplying the market price); meanwhile the Late Rose alable. Two months of unable weather, each succeeding day, ng the visible and invisible supply market value advanced, and som e e same potatoes were retailed at 80 per bushel. New potatoes were and 90 cents per bushel was paid. Ireasonable to claim that this report we detrimental to the forming in detrimental to the farming in-

of the country? pe or that of the United States surope or that of the United States erally, or even largely damaged, ly curtailing the supply, the price at would advance accordingly? we see that supply and demand market, and crop correspondence arybody concerned a more equitable

DAIRY PROTECTION

seech of Hon. Thomas W. Palmer in th Senate on the Bill Taxing and Regulat ing the Manufacture, Sale, Importation and Exportation of Oleomargarine.

Mr. President: The foundation and re iance of the system of government and civilization—of which we are justly proud and for the permanency of which we are all solicitious—is profitable agriculture.

The numbering of our producers in 1880 showed a total of 17,392,099, of which number 7,670,493, or a little over 44 pe cent., were engaged in farming.

In all nations the landed interest has ever een the great conservative force, and its prosperity can not have too much consideration in State councils.

When the farmer is pinched the merchant and artisan cry out, and no abiding good comes to a land where labor in the soil is

American agriculture, by reason of cheap, fertile lands, wholesome laws, mixed farming, comprehensive systems of transportation, and the development of home markets, has stood on the apex of historical abor.

The American farmer has been a sovereign instead of a peasant; a gentleman instead of a hind.

The profits of the soil have permitted per sonal comforts and educational surround ings with leisure for self-culture.

Our farmers have not only contributed largely to the support of our Government, but have appeared in the front rank of our legislators and citizen soldiers

Protected against foreign competition by the excellence and abundance of their products and by judicions tariffs the landholder has been the master not only of the soil but of the State, and the State has been the gainer thereby.

By the census of 1880 we learn that the values in farms, farm implements, live stock, and products of 1879 were \$657,419,-027 greater than that found in manufactures and manufactured products of that year, railroads, and the gold and silver product of our mines.

Were such an interest, including nearly ne-half of the producing population and so large a proportion of the real wealth of our nation, attacked in a vital part by a foreign assailant no time would be lost before beating to arms for its defense.

MAGNITUDE OF OUR DAIRY INTEREST. The largest single department of our mix-

ed farming and the most essential to the permanent fertility of the soil is dairying. The annual product of the dairies in the United States in butter, cheese and milk is over four times the value of the oat crop. \$150,000,000 more than the value of the wheat crop, three times the value of our cotton manufactures and more than twice the value of the combined iron and steel product. The capital invested in milch cows is greater than that invested in national back

This enormous interest is not localized at few trade centers. It is distributed throughout the length and breadth of our land in the most favorable birthplaces and homes of our people. It provides the extra necessities and simple luxuries for the log cabin and often measures the year's profit of the more forehanded husbandman.

OLEOMARGARINE THE CHILD OF FAMINE.

Amid the horrors of the siege of Paris in 1869, when horse-flesh was made palatable by hunger and patriotism, when house pets were sold in the markets for food, when rats were devoured by the gaunt and garbage fought for by the starving, when the fertile invention of the most ingenious cooks in the world was taxed to sustain life by any and all methods, a chemist named Mege discovered a substitute for butter. It was the child of famine and despair. Nine years afterward it was patented in the United States.

The ingredients of this compound were not objectionable—to the starving—and the mixture was toothsome and not poisonous.

The specifications were: "Fats of all animals reduced by novel methods; oleomar garine mixed with milk, combined with bi carbonate of soda and pepsin from cow's adders; coloring matter added and churned.' Of all the desperate innovations and inventions to prolong life in that city of horrors, only two, I believe, have retained places in the economy of living. They are horse-flesh for the very poor and the noxious elaborations of oleomargarine for all except

the very rich and the very cautious.

YANKEE IMPROVEMENTS. The compound of Mege was not an exac counterfeit of butter and the swift improve ments (?) of American cupidity were raine upon the Patent Office to add to its selling qualities and lessen its cost to the mixer. Among the ingredients named in eighty

four of these patents twelve are known poisons, twenty-six are of dubious desirability, while eleven may be called unobjection

The desired result has been reached and an olla-podrida prepared at a cost of from 7 to 13 cents per pound, which is whole saled at from 9 to 15 cents per pound and retailed at the going price of butter.

In each of its three presentations, as oleo margarine, suine, and butterine, its texture and consistency are most deceptive, and its enemies join with its advocates in testifying that it is impossible to distinguish it from butter by any orall the unaided senses. An expert describes it as chemically the same as butter; but, chemically, charcoal and the diamond are the same, and such conclusions only illustrate the limitations of chem-

By the use of annotto it is tinted with the rich, golden, buttercup hue which has served as the trade mark of the choicest product of the herd since that memorable and fruitful day described in Genesis xviii, where Abraham received the messenger of the Lord on the plains of Mamre:

And he took butter and milk and the cali which he had dressed and set it before them; and he stood by them under the tree, and they did eat. GROWTH AND EFFECT OF THE OLEOMAR-

GARINE TRADE.

From the report of the testimony taken by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry-which contains the fullest statements of the opponents of this bill-it appears that 200,000,000 pounds of these mixtures have been manufactured in the United States during the last year, at least 90 per cent. of which was sold as butter. This necessarily displaced 180,000,000 pounds of the dairy product, the direct and immediate effect of which is shown to have been the depreciation of 25 per cent, in the value of fifteen million milch cows and a depreciation of dairy lands in a single State (New York) of \$230,000.

Our annual export of butter has decreased in six years 18,669,276 pounds, while the export of oleomargarine has increased 17,-000,000 pounds, but, more to be deprecated, appears the loss of foreign confidence incident to the mixed traffic, as evidenced in the higher price offered for Canadian butter.

Again, successful fraud is contagious. Armour & Co. state that they supply oleo oil to ereameries for purposes of adulteration with the honest product, and reputable retail dealers testify that they have been forced by fraudulent competition to join in the surreptitious sales.

Established creameries in many States have been closed and eastern dairy farms abandoned in consequence of this unnatural contest, while I noted when preparing these memoranda that local newspapers from Cass, Branch, and Oakland Counties in my own State, under dates of July 1 and 2, report sales of farm butter on their streets at from 8 to 10 cents per pound.

Three hundred thousand milch cows are reported to have been slaughtered for beef in Chicago alone during the past year.

Until the development of this industry, American tallow held the markets of the world at 91/2 cents per pound. The imitation-butter makers entered our market, selecting the best qualities for their use. now the trade is controlled by Russia and Australia, while the American product is unsought at 31/2 cents per pound.

The temptation to the retailer to handle a mixture which he buys as oleomargarine, suine, or butterine at from 9 to 15 cents per pound and sells as butter at from 25 to 35 and 40 cents per pound is rapidly increasing the volume distributed to the people.

In the Boston market alone there were 17,577 pounds received during the month of May last as against 9,663 pounds received in May, 1885.

The production of these 200,000,000 pounds of butter substitutes is not in the hands of those of limited means nor are its manufactories distributed over the country. Mr. Webster, of the firm of Armour & Co. testifies that there are only thirty firms engaged in the business and that the bulk of the oleo is made in Chicago and New York.

It is becoming an important annex to market controlling packing-houses whose vast capital crushes lesser competition and enables the few to fix the profits of the many.

LEGISLATIVE PROTECTION DEMANDED

Fully comprehending the meriace to the most vital of their interests, noting the tled creameries and growing mortgages of the west, comparing the thrifty past with the clouded future, the farmers have appealed to their local Legislatures for protection; not against the beneficent gifts of science nor against cheap and wholesome food for the poor, but against a dishonest competition through counterfeiting and false pretense.

All they have asked, or now seek, is that the expressed wish of these manufacturers may be granted, namely, that butter imita-tions may be sold "on their merits;" and to this the penurious and the poor have a right to add that they be prepared by clean-ly methods and of wholesome substances. Twenty States have responded by the assage of laws in this direction, but the

assage of laws in this direction, but the ack of machinery for their full execution has rendered them inadequate for either of the purposes sought.

The evil, in its destruction of values and

in its demoralization of trade, is a national one, and it is fit that Congress should provide for its control.

vide for its control.

The men who now ask protection have for generations, by their intelligent support, enabled the Congress to contribute through judicious tariff discriminations to the establishment and maintenance of nearly every American industry which has added to the general prosperity of the nation.

The reading and reasoning farmer is the sturdy and trenchant advocate of American markets for American industries, and has the first right to be heard when his interests

the first right to be heard when his interests are menaced or attacked, whether by foreign oes or domestic assassins.

THE REMEDY PROPOSED.

Briefly stated, the bill before us embodies a plan for supervising and regulating the manufacture and sale of these mixtures through the machinery of the Internal Rev-enue Bureau, which is fully organized and

It provides for the exclusion of deleterious poisonous substances from the mann facture and for keeping official sight of the product until it is delivered with fair notice of its character to the consumer.

That an article or business which requires the intervention of the police power of the State for the protection of the people should be obliged to pay for such supervision is in accord with the precedents of all govern-ments and the provision for a surplus to increase the revenues is not unusual.

crease the revenues is not unusual.

The committee has reported this bill just as it came from the House with tax provisions of \$600 per annum on manufacturing, \$480 on wholesaling, \$48 on retailing, and 5 cents per pound on the product itself.

Personally I am not strenuous as to these exact amounts, but perhaps they may be safely left for revision until the experiments.

safely left for revision until the experiment-al stage of the proposed law shall have been passed. If they prove too high for the pur-poses contemplated they will doubtless be reduced, and if too low they may be increas-

Mr. President, I approach the consideration of this measure better aided by a knowl edge of the views and wishes of the people of my State, as expressed in their corres-pondence, than has been the case in the consideration of any bill presented to this Congress, and I presume the same is true of every representative of a State whose indus ries are diversified.

Our mails have come laden with the pro-

and cons incident to various local points of view, and I may classify mine roughly as

First. From the farmers, who, personal ly or through their organizations, represent their grievance and peril, but only ask that cheating be stopped and that their products

may have a fair chance in the market; Second. From the manufacturers and wholesale dealers in butter substitutes, who avow their wares to be cleanly and whole-some, and stoutly maintain that they are willing they should be sold on their merits,

out protest against prohibitory taxation; Third. From lumbermen, who claim that oleomargine is better in taste and keeping qualities for use in their camps than such butter as they have been wont to furnish; Fourth. From mining agents and owners, who advocate oleo for their workmen;

Fifth. From consumers, a few of whom are evidently in search of the cheap and wholesome, but the great majority of whom wholesome, but the great majority of whole desire to know what they are buying, and agree with Colonel Littler in preferring to "mix their grease themselves;" and Sixth. From the retail dealers who appear

DIVERSE INTERESTS FAIRLY TREATED IN THE BILL.

o "want to be let alone."

As wide apart as the writers of these letters and circulars undoubtedly think themselves to be, I believe this measure substantially responds to the expressed wishes of each and every one of them, excepting perhaps, the retail dealers.

It protects the farmer from dishonest com It allows the manufacturer of a wholesome

product to sell it "on its merits," and gives him the whole market by confiscating the wares of his rival who now competes to ad-vantage by the use of deleterious ingredients. When sold on its merits alone and not as outter it will naturally be purchased at a an and miner, ower price by the lumberr behalf I am gratified to find so hearty an interest manifested—will be the gainer.

But should the effect of this measure be all

that its opponents threaten, it would seem that the lumberman and miner should not be the first in protest or complaint.

It might be well for them to recall the teady support given by the farmers of Mich-

igan to tariff charges essential to the prose-cution of lumbering and mining. They should consider that among the incentives to that support was a desire for a home market for their produce, as well as a dread of the for their produce, as wen as a treat of the thousands of laborers employed in camps and mines to compete with them in tilling the soil. They should stop to consider the wisdom, at this critical period in their interests, of any action tending to the substitution of an industrial antagonism for a substitution profitchle perforship. mutually profitable partnership.

PROPER STATUS OF OLEOMARGARINE. To me the chief good to be hoped from this proposed legislation is the securing a wholesome article which shall, at least, not injure those who from choice or necessity consume it, and an honest sale which shall

lift the burden from our dairymen.

I would that our political and social economies could be so arranged that every man and every woman who is willing to labor should receive such recompense as would command not only the necessities but the comforts and luxuries of life, includ-ing good, golden butter; but such is not the

There are many toilers who are limited to the barest necessities. I personally know farmers who can not or will not afford to eat the butter they themselves make who, with their families, add flavoring zest to bread, potatoes, and other comparatively tasteless rticles of diet by the use of pork fat, bacon

drip, or molasses.

With these let oleomargarine compete. Let it solace the long-voyage sailor and fron-tier packer as a reminder of better things at e: let it serve the imagination of the struggling poor and remind them of better things to come through thrift and saving, but first let us see that it is comparatively

CHARACTER OF IMITATIONS NOW SOLD AS BUTTER.

Armour & Co. furnish a statement of the processes and ingredients of their manufactured product, which reads fairly, and is nowhere, I believe, gainsaid in the testimony presented to the committee, but among the pecifications on file in the Patent Office may found:

be found:

Nitric acid, sugar of lead, sulphate of lime benzoic acid, butyric acid, glycerine, capsic acid, commercial sulphuric acid, tallow, butyric ether, castor oil, caul, gastric juice, curcumine, chlorate of potash, peroxide of magnesia, nitrate of soda, dry-blood albumen, saltpeter, borax, orris root, blearbonate of soda, caparic acid, sulphite of soda, pepsin, lard, caustic potash, chalk, oil of sesame (or benne) turnip-seed oil, oil of sweet aimonds, stomach of pigs, sheep, or calves, mustard-seed oil, biof pigs, sheep, or calves, mustard-seed oil, bi-oarbonate of potash, boracic acid, salicylic acid, cotton-seed oil, alum, cows' udders, salicylic soda, farinaceous four, carbolic acid, slippery elm bark, olive oil, broma chloralum, oil of peanuts, sugar, caustic soda.

If this list, plainly printed and headed with "This may contain," should be attach-ed to every butterine pat on the breakfast table, the price of board might be safely re-

These ingredients are not all used in any one process or by any one manufacturer; but some of them are used by each, and the evi-

dence taken by the committee fully justifies interference by the General Government in behalf of the public health.

I do not care to enter upon the disgusting revelations of that testimony in detail. Washington butchers state that they have old suet to oleo-makers, bargaining for the return of the refuse, and found in said re-ruse when returned "pressed maggots." This is uncontradicted. It appears that the Agricultural Bureau has official knowledge the expenditure of \$30,000 last month in the purchase of dead hogs that died of hog cholera, also of the delivery of the fat from he putrid carcasses of drowned sheep to an

margarine factory. he analyst of that bureau reports in writng upon eight samples of butter imitation purchased of retailers in New York, every ne of which he pronounces unfit for human

The agents of the New York dairy comnission, who provided these samples, pur-hased more than five hundred such during he past eighteen months, only five of which were sold under their true name. The prices paid for said samples were from 20 to 36

ents per pound.
In this connection I desire to send to the desk and have read a letter from a scientist than whom none stands higher in the con-fidence of all who know him.

From his chair in the Michigan Agricultual College he has sent forth critical information and warnings of practical, every day, common-sense value to our people in excess of the total cost of that great institution. An accomplished chemist, his investigations of food adulterations, poisonous wall papers, explosive illuminating oils, contamination of wells, ventilation of dwellings, and general laws of health have been presented to the comprehension of all and, popularized by platform discussions, have conspicuously contributed to hygenic reforms.

I will ask the clerk to read this letter from Prof. R. C. Kedzie, of Lansing, Mich.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING. Mich., June 15, 1886. SIR—Your message asking for information, documents, etc., in regard to oleomargarine is received. Instead of sending documents in regard to processes of manufacture, etc., I beg leave to submit the following consider-

First. The most natural and digestible far for human food is butter or fat of milk. It is true that men of strong digestive powers, true that men of strong digestive powers, ditchers, miners, lumbermen, etc., will eat and digest animal fats in the form of pork and fat beef. These are consumed as food directly and not used as a condiment or appetizer for tasteless foods. If men with the digestive powers of the ostrich can use these fats for food we need not assume that the same fats are equally suitable for appetizers for the delicate and feeble—for women, children and invalids—the class that use bread and en and invalids-the class that use bread and ren and invalue—the class that use bread and butter most largely in place of flesh-foods. For this class, that most largely require protection and care, the substitution of the coarser and more indigestible fats in place of butter would be a misfortune from its influence on their health.

Second The sele of these mixed fats as but-

Second. The sale of these mixed fats as butter is a fraud upon the buyer, and places the honest butter-maker at a disadvantage; it is a

premium on rascality.

Third. It is not enough to say that good oleomargarine is better than bad butter. If the sale and use of bogus butter would make the real butter better it would be an argument in its favor; but it tends to depress and destroy the production of butter instead of transcript its couldy. improving its quality. Encourage the making of good butter by placing it on its own merits Fourth. Legislation is asked to protect the lairy interest, not alone to secure a better price for butter, but for the general prometion of agriculture through its relations to tock-raising. To cripple the dairy interes stock-raising. To cripple the dairy interest will most seriously injure stock-growing. But stock-growing is the conservative element in grain-growing. Without a large amount of stock on the farm to keep up fertility, grain growing will rapidly reduce the productiveness of a country and ultimate exhaustion of the soil is only a question of time. This is the history of agriculture in brief in every land not annually renewed by a new deposit of ot annually renewed by a new deposit of oil, as in the overflow of the Nile. England

as doubled her acreage production of grain because beyond all other lands she has been a stock-grower. It is not the butter-plate only, but the grain-bin you are called to pro-Fifth. Much is said about the purity and weetness of the materials used in making these butter substitutes. This may be the case in some factories and at the present time,

but I know that some manufacturers are try-ing to deodorize the rankest rotten stuff ever called butter, and to use this in making choice reamery.

While the market is brisk and prices high While the market is brisk and prices high for these substitutes the makers can afford to use pure material. But when keen competition and an overstocked market send prices down, and the margin of profits becomes too small to permit the use of the purest and most costly animal fats, what assurance have we that the cholera swine and pleuro-pneumonia steers will not contribute their fatness to these butter substitutes to be sold to the public as "choice creamery butter?"

From my intercourse with our farmers' institutes I know the feeling about bogus butter is very strong. If the bucolic mind is slow to grasp it is equally slow to forget the questions that take hold on their calling.

Submitting these suggestions, I remain,

ions that take hold on their calling.
Submitting these suggestions, I remain,
Yours faithfully,
R. C. KEDZIE.

Mr. President, the evil, in its magnitude nd in its menace, is before us, and the emedy is believed to lie in this bill. The mother of all industries is attacked in a vital part, the public health is threatened, the morals of fair trade debased, and the

good name of an honest American product Behind this onslaught stands organized capital, flanked by fraud and disregard for Can we hesitate as to our duty in the mat

can we restate as to our duty in the mac-ter or shall we wait until this greasy counter-feit shall have grown more powerful through its successful masquerading, and a ruined industry shall have lost even its voice in the Desperate cases require heroic treatmen

and I trust we shall not go in quest of lega quirks or quibbles to find excuses for non-

action.

The best interpretation of fundamental law is that which admits of the greatest good to the greatest number; and, for one, I shall not be dismayed if I find myself quoted as advocating—in behalf of the American farmer and the American consumer—a tax for pretation, with incidental revenue. for protection with incidental revenue. MR. E. A. SANFORD, agent for th FARMER at Ionia, writes us that he is per

sonally acquainted with Mr. Benjamin L Warren of Saranac, Ionia Co., who is offer ing the Deihl-Mediterranean wheat for sale and that he is thoroughly reliable. He is so well satisfied that Mr. Warren is an honorable man that he offers to vouch for any

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

Reception of the Antwerp and Paw Paw Farmers' Club.

At the last regular meeting of this Asso ciation in June, it was decided to hold an intermediate meeting the latter part of July. to which the members of a similar organiza tion composed of younger farmers should be invited as our guests. As a result of that decision the meeting was held last Thurs day, July 29th, at the farm of Hon. J. J Woodman. Invited guests and members were very nearly all present. The arrival was announced in the programme to be at 10 o'elock A. M., and shortly after that carriages lined the inner side of the yard, under the maples fronting the capacious barns, and groups of pleasant-looking gentlemen and ladies were seen on the lawn and in the parlors, employing the time between arrival and the dinner hour in social greeting. Tables were arranged in the front yard to seat all at one time, and waiters were employed to serve, to relieve the lady members from such attendance. A card was present ed to each gentleman, on which was written the name of the lady whom he was expected to attend at dinner, each gentleman from one Association escorting a lady from the other. Of the dinner it is sufficient to say that it was ample, excellent, and tastefully spread, with a bouquet at each plate. Fruits and ice-cream followed the more substantial courses, and when the toast-master, Jason Woodman, arose to perform his duties, all settled back into a quiet attitude to listen. After some allusion to the origin of the

custom and its appropriateness, he announc ed "Farm Life," and called upon D. Woodman to respond, which he did in a very effective manner. It was explained that the response to the next toast. "Climbing." was expected from Mrs. N. H. Bangs. but that a family bereavement had prevent ed her from being present, and the duty was assigned to Mrs. J. C. Gould, who presented Mrs. B.'s sentiments very effectively.

"Farmers' Associations" were "toast ed " by T. R. Harrison in a semi-serious manner. He alluded to the greatness of some of the put emplies, and hinted at the causes of the control of the control of the causes of the control of the causes of the c he assured those present that they had no good wool and weigh one hundred and fifty farmers' associations. "Our Invited Guests" was a sentiment which James Bale very ap. propriately handled. He complimented them upon their efficiency as farmers, and the growing importance of their services as them rightly. But if you do not give atcitizens, and made some predictions as to their future usefulness to society.

On adjournment to the parlors, the work of the regular programme was entered upon. by Mrs. L. K. Woodman. On the roll call of members by the Secretary, each member sentiment. This innovation on the usual order was a very pleasant feature, and called out many wise, witty and worthy senti-

The welcoming address, by J. J. Woodman, was in his hearty, characteristic style. I present a sample nugget from the body of he address:

It seems to me that this a fit time for such gathering of the cultivators of the soil. It is a little past mid-summer, the very heart and core of the year. Although the fragrant hay has been cut and stored away, and the hay has been cut and stored away, and the wheat harvest is ended, yet the ripening processes are still going on all around us. The gardens are giving their tender and delicate vegetables for our tables, the small fruits are crowding each other along, each in its own time; and the medest, blushing apples, half hidden in the foliage and because of the trees seem to be daily pranches of the trees, seem to be daily throwing off the timidity, and their ex-panding, rounding forms, reddening cheeks and growing beauty tempt us to partake. Nature, which is our common mother, extrends her hints to us in great profusion to come out at this season of the year and en-joy all she has to offer us. Never are her free gifts offered in such profusion as now. There seems to be no limit to them. t is a season of bounty and of beauty. And yet, all is not sunshine to the husbandman. Clouds sometimes darken the sky when we would have the sunshine, hail, instead of rain, falls upon the tasseled corn, drouth corches vegetation, and frosts nip the early buds; but he who fails to see in all these wonderful processes and transformations in wonderful processes and transformations in the growing crops and changing weather, the work of Omnipotence, and the goodness of God vouchsafed to man, loses, not only the valuable lessons they teach, but the in-spiration they give to a higher and nobler life. Our occupation is an important and noble one, well calculated to inspire thought and develop noble qualities: for none live aud develop noble qualities; for none live in so close communion with nature and so

near God in their daily avocations as the tillers of the soil. The first paper on the programme was by Mrs. H. Randolph, entitled "Spectacles." She alluded to the different kinds of distor ted vision which were corrected by spectacles, and made an easy transition to some aberrations that could be corrected by proper use and application of appropriate spectacles." The paper was one of no ordinary merit, and was heartily applauded

Mrs. J. C. Gould recited very "touching-

at its close.

y," some of the woes that attended the unnappy man who with his wife was too late for the train. He very naturally attributed the failure to her unnecessary delay at her toilet. In the argument over a slight difference of opinion, they agreed that another attempt should be made the next week, at the same day and hour, and each should be independent of the other's aid. The day arrived, and he suggested a fair field and no favors in the three-quarters of an hour in which he had limited the trial before train

time. There was a little episode in which shirts, collars, cuffs, etc., brought some confusion to the "favorite" in the race, and in which he lost considerable time, that he could not recover in season to win. The kisses thrown from the rear platform of the train by the winner, at the man who came puffing along tangled up in his clothes, was all

the consolation he received in his defeat. This recitation was immensely interesting to the ladies, and, as a sample of personation very enjoyable to the gentleman, but it was evident that their sympathies still clung to the winner of second money, who was so badly handicapped by his efforts at packing a valise.

The closing paper on "Equivalents" by A. C. Glidden, recounted some things in the world that needed balancing up, and suggested some enforced compensations that were not equivalents.

The discussions were not very general, and not up to the usual standard in length on such occasions.

The visiting club had instituted a series of experiments for the summer in the use of different fertilizers, and they were invited to report the present outlook. No one reported any value whatever arising from the use of commercial fertilizers, but unleached ashes were commended. Not very much could be said in favor of salt, except on radishes, and it will never cut much of a figure here as a fertilizer. Barnvard manure was thought to be good enough, if a sufficient quantity could be obtained.

There was a happy expression of thanks by the visiting club, through their president, E. A. Wildey, for their pleasant entertainnent, and a promise to reciprocate at no distant day.

The large company separated with mutual good feeling, and the day will long be renembered. A. C. G.

CROSS BRED SHEEP.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

In your paper of July 6th, Subscriber, of Lacy, wishes to know if it will pay to mix different breeds of sheep.

I am one of the few fermers who think itpounds, one that combines weight with a good yield of wool. I believe the cross bred sheep to be the best for all small farms, if you care for them and manage tention to the management and care of cross-bred sheep, you will fail, as many a farmer has. The Editor has given some good advice on cross-bred sheep in the

Many years ago I commenced with a small flock of Merino sheep. I kept them so responded by a short selected or original for a few years, or until the wool became soggy and heavy. Then I decided to try cross-breeding, and gota good Cotswold ram to put with the flock. The attempt proved successful. I continued to use the Cotswold for three or four years on such ewes as I thought best. The first cross gives the best satisfaction; the second is probably best to cross again with the Merino.

I would like to have some one tell us. through the FARMER, which makes the best fleece of wool-a cress between the Shropshire and Merino or Cotswold and Merino? This will be something worth knowing.

The question is often asked "Does it pay to keep sheep on small farms?" I think it does if only a few sheep are kept, and kept well. I keep about forty, which pay as well as anything on the farm at present prices. This year my 40 sheep sheared 380 pounds, which was sold for 31% cents per pound in Lansing market. Nine fat wethers were sold, after shearing, for 31/2 cents per pound, combined weight 1,420 pounds. This is not a large yield either in wool or mutton taken separately; but they are the kind of sheep that pay best on a small scale, and with a little attention and good care the money realized from them is made easier than any other on the farm.

Our correspondent strikes the keynote to uccess in cross-breeding, namely, the knowledge when a new cross back to the original types should be made. The best fleece comes from a sheep with three-eighths or one-half coarse wool blood. If you get less than this a new coarse wool cross is advisable. To the question whether a Cotswold or a Shropshire cross gives the best fleece, it would be difficult to give a positive answer which would meet all eases. The Cotswold has been largely used in this direction, and with desirable results, in the United States, Cape of Good Hope and Australia. The Shropshire cross is comparatively a new one, but it has answered well, and where mutton also is an object, will probably give the best animals for feeding. The Lincoln really gives the finest fleece, as it is equally as long stapled as the Cotswold, and is a finer and more lustrous fleece. Some fine specimens of this class of cross-bred wool are noted by the English papers as coming from South America, where a number of Lincoln rams have been imported from England.

We should be pleased to hear from any of our readers who can give any information on this subject.

In this connection we give the following (Continued on Eighth Page.)

Dates Claimed for Trotting Meetings

is, Ind (Ind. B. A.) Jamestown Hillsboro, O Buffalo, N. Canton, Mo Elyria, O... Ypsilanti, Mich. Joffet, Ill.... r. N. Y. Ottumwa, Ia a, N. J. (N. J. T. H. B.) Springfield, Il. (Northwest'n Breede Maysville, Ky... Greenville, Ind. Marshall, Mich. Marshall, Mich.
Sabina, O...
Knoxville, Iowa.
Pataskala, O...
Albany, N. Y.
Covington, Ky.
Waterloo, N. Y. ((
Springfield, O...
Ewingville, N. J.
Ockolooge, Ia KY. Y. (C. W. N. Y. B. A.) Oskoloosa, Ia.... Hamline, Minn. (State Fair) Lincoln, Ill. (I. T. H. B.).... cockford, Ill. Quincy, Mich...
Pittsburg, Pa...
Des Moines, Ia...
Chicago, Ill....
Toledo, O....
Omaha, Neb.... Mich., (Mich. T. H. B. A.) Sept. 7 to alamazoo, lelviders, Ill Kalamazoo, Mich. Fort Wayne, Ind.. Detroit, Mich. Detroit, Mich.
Kansas City, Mo.
Woodstock, Ill.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Cloveland, O.
Mystic Park.
Washington, Pa.
Benton Harbor, Mich. Grand Rapids, Mich. South Bend, Ind.... Reading, Pa.... Libertyville, ili
Oregon, ill
Lexington, Ky
Dayton, O
Indianapolis, Ind
Waukegan, Ill
St. Louis, Mo
Hillsdale, Mich
Dowagiae, Mich
Greenfield, O
Centreville, Mich
Bloomsburgh, Pa. Sept. 27 to Oct. Sept. 27 to Oct.

THE WINNERS AT DETROIT

It is quite interesting to look over the breeding of some of the winners at the De troit meeting, and note how closely those who are engaged in breeding the trotting horse are getting their ideas together. Trotting blood, well backed up with that of the thoroughbred, seems to be the most successful combination from which to breed trotters possessing both speed and gameness.

The 2:19 class was won by the mare Mam brino Sparkle. She was bred near Coldwater this State, sired by Fisk's Mambrino Chief. dam by Sparkle. Fisk's Mambrino Chief was by Mambrino Chief 11, he by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, the son of imp. Messenger. His dam was by Birmingham. a son of Bertrand, (thoroughbred); g. dam by Sumpter (thoroughbred). Sparkle was by Charles Bachman, he by Hambletonian and his dam was Sontag, by Volunteer, by Hambletonian, tracing through both lines to imp. Messenger. Mambrino Sparkle has a represent more than a total weight of 1% trotting inheritance from both sire and dam, founded upon the green Messenger. Her driver could afford to by back for three heats, and then come up and win the race, as he knew the staying qualitles were bred into her. She was fifth in the first all can the two qualities be compared; or three heats, which were split up between four other horses, one being a dead heat, to keep them distinct? then she took the next two, losing the next, and winning the last and the race in 2:191/4. This race not only showed this mare to be a great trotter, but also the confidence her driver had in her ability to last out the field

of great horses she had to contend with. Charlie Hilton, the winner of the 2:23 class, is a bay gelding sired by Louis Napoleon, by Volunteer, by Hambletonian. On the dam's side his breeding is unknown. She is a large coarse mare, but beyond the fact that she is a good roader, with the ability to paratively little trouble, raise a couple of travel all day, nothing can be said regarding her. Charlie Hilton was bred by George A. Sission, of Spring Lake, this State, who owns his dam, whom he sent down to Owosso to be bred to Louis Napoleon, expressing the belief that he would get a trotter out of her. He certainly has, and one that will make a wonderful horse, barring accidents. He is a gelding, 15% hands high, pure gaited, and dead game.

Wilton, who won the 2:30 race, is owned at Grand Rapids by M. F. L. Noble; he is a small horse, less than 15 hands high, but put up for speed. His sire was George Wilkes, by Hambletonian, and his dam was by Hambletonian. Here we have another exemplification of the value of in-breeding when its principles are understood and correctly applied. He is a trotter, and could not be anything else.

Harry Wilkes, who won the free-for-all, is another son of Geo. Wilkes, and his dam was by Capt. Walker, a pacer. He is a bay gelding, stands about 15 hands, and although he made wonderful time in his race here it is quite certain he was not crowded to his limit. The time in this race was the fastest ever made by a trotter over the Hamtramck course, namely 2:16%, 2:17%, 2:15%.

In the 2:17 class Arab was the winner. losing the first heat in 2:19, and then taking the next three. This horse was bred in California, sired by Arthurton 365, a son of Hambletonian 10. His dam was Imogene, by Seely's American Star; g. dam, Curry Abdallah by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger; g. g. dam by imp. Bellfounder: g. g. g. dam by Royalist, a son of Commander; g. g. g. dam by Hardware, a son of imp. Messenger. American Star was sired by Stockholm's American Star, dam Sally Slouch, by Henry (thoroughbred); g. dam by imp. Messenger. Here is another combination of trotting blood tracing a the raising of good serviceable horses, such Thess manures seek out and make available number of times to that great fountain head as referred to the former part of this article, of trotters, imp. Messenger. His best time is available to every farmer owning eighty here was 2:1914, but at Cleveland on Friday or more acres of land. last, where he was again a winner, he trotted one heat in 2:16%.

Oliver K., who captured the 2:25 race, was sired by King Wilkes, by George Wilkes. He won this race in straight heats. time, 2:21%, 2:18%; 2:18. It was a big field he trotted against, and each heat was more hotly contested than the preceding; but Oliver showed he was not only a fast horse but could last. He is another horse that should improve before the season is over, and Hilton, who was being driven by Orrin Hickought to be well up with the leader in any ok, while scoring threw his driver out of the class he trots in. He is a medium sized sulky and ran to the three-quarter pole, where great difference in the crops from what I attend to the labor.

trotter.

Little Mac, the pacing wonder, who laid out all the knowing ones by beating Gossip, Jr., was bred in Oakland Co., this State, but so far his breeding has not been traced. He surprised both his owner and driver, who did not back him for a cent. He won the first heat in 2:13%, the fastest time made by ner that attracted the attention of every horseman on the grounds.

In looking over the breeding of the winners it will be seen that certain lines of blood are being selected by the breeders of trotters as the surest to produce speed, and they are following out the system which developed the thoroughbred, namely, to breed to winners, and to in-breed to a sufficient extent to secure prepotency without losing vigor or constitution. Followed carefully to its legitimate conclusion, this system will result in the American trotting horse becoming as clearly defined a breed as the thoroughbred, and as capable of reproducing itself.

NOTES ON DRAFT HORSES.

From our Paris correspondent The United States continue to actively dispute the pick of the Percheron horses in the region of LaPerche. There are two varieties of this famous race, the large and the small. As the American market dethe small Percheron dying out in some years. The top price for a Percheron stallion can reach as high as 22,000 fr., and for a brood mare, 17,000 fr. The average price is 10,000 to 12,000. The most famous breeders are tied up in advance to deliver all their Percherons to certain purchasers; just as are some artists their paintings to recognized picture dealers. Hence why new speculators in the most prefitable iu- 1154, he by Florida 482. Her dam was by dustry of horse dealing, are starting breed-

ing studs themselves in LaPerche. Strange to say, both in Belgium and Austria the desire is also to have a large massive, draught horse. The Belgian or Brabant horse is heavy, robust and calm; uniting the greatest quantity of strength to relatively slow movements. There can be no sentiment in horse breeding. A van, a bus or a posting horse cannot with its quick him a great deal. The other, also a chestnut, and lively qualities, unite the massiveness is a sucker six weeks old, and will strongly reand husbanded strength of the cart or semble his dam. The other mare is a bright plow horse. Both have a standard of bay with black points, a big, strong animal, their own, and breeders would do well not put up for business. She is by Florida 483, to sacrifice the excellencies of each, for a product not uniting the advantages of both. The Belgian and Percheron stud books should not be amalgamated.

It pays Belgian farmers best, as we have seen also in the case of French farmers, to produce a large horse. At five years of age such a horse is remunerative, and it is profit that will ever be the first of motives and the most conclusive of reasons. Further, the demand for such horses ex ceeds the reply. A massive Belgian draught horse, working nine hours a day, can, cart included, draw as high a weight-and even over, as three tons; a Percheron trotting, cannot exceed 11/4 to 2 tons, while a pair of Paris bus horses, the vehicle full, do not that engages the attention of all tillers of tons. It is worth keeping in view, if a the soil. The common method of manur-Percheron possessing a pace 21/2 times ing adopted by the farmers and gardeners superior, but as trength of draught from one half to one-third less, be the most advantageous. That is the problem; but first of better still, is it desirable to unite them, or

Profit in Horse Raising.

In solving the very important problem to the farmer of raising that for which he will forded by a little attention to the raising of a serviceable class of horses should not be forgotten, says the Farmers' Advance.

There are few farmers who could not, at a really trifling outlay, and with comgood colts for sale every year. In this matter, as in all other operations of cropproducing, the character of the product raises scrubs and the farmer who raises weeds are on the same footing.

Unquestionably, the kind of horses most common native mares. As a rule, such animals are tractable and in such general demand as to be readily sold, when three years old, for \$150 to \$200. Indeed, the who wishes to dispose of them earlier, can still do so at very remunerative figures.

traveling he had done and the inquiries he heavy soil great benefit is derived from the had instituted, he should be able to fill the hollow stalks of buckwheat and pea vines other two within the year. The team he in loosening the soil. Many soils that are had secured cost their purchaser \$3,000.

Of course, as we have already indicated, raising of such horses as this requires exceptional qualifications in the breeder, but

Horse Gossip.

2:1914, then Belie Hamlin came to the front and won the next three heats in 2:181/2, 2:19,

Ar the Cleveland meeting last week Charlie

bay gelding, built for speed, and a natural i he fell. It is reported that neither the horse

Aways the entries in the 2:33 class at De troit was the mare Anniversary, owned by King & Sargood, of Three Rivers, this State She never got better than third, but it was he breeding which surprised some trotting horse sharps. She is a thoroughbred, being sired by imp. Hurrah, and her dam was Oriole by a pacer over the Hamtramck course. His Lance, a son of American Eclipse; 2d dam by owner is Wm. Cottrill, of Mt. Clemens, and Shark, also son of American Eclipse. The que Ben Stanley drove him, and did it in a man-tion is, does that double cross of Eclipse blood incline her to trot? We think it does. A good many of the great trotters that have been bred trace to the same fountain head. This mare has been sold since the meeting to Mrs. W. H. McCarthy.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago Horsema says: " Michigan is turning out as many high class trotters as any of her sister States I have just heard of one that is likely to be come famous. I refer to the chestnut geldin Frank Middleton, nine years old, 153/4 hands high. He should not be confounded with the stallion Frank Middleton, who trotted severa races last season. The gelding under review made his first record this year. He was driven for second money at Lansing, Mich., and forced David C. to trot in 2:2634, 2:2614 and 2:271/2. He next appeared at East Saginaw, July 15 and 16, in the 2:30 class, which was won by Palo Alto. There he was run into the first heat by the stallion S. J. Fletcher, and his sulky demolished. He was hitched to a road cart the second heat, and separately timed from wire so wire in 2:24, cart and driver weighing 275 pounds. He was a natural pacer when young, and driven as such mands the former, there is every prospect of before his present owner, Mr. D. J. Downs, of Battle Creek, purchased him. He is own brother to Mollie Middleton, 2:2514."

AT Birmingham the past week we had look at some horses owned by Mr. T. C. Trowbridge, whose farm is about three miles wes of the village. He has two brood mares whos breeding makes them valuable animals. One of these is a rich chestnut, with one hind foot white, five years old, sired by Fred. B. Hine Peck's Goldust, a son of Goldust 150. Florida 482 was by Hambletonian 10, and his dam wa by Volunteer 55, by Hambletonian 10. She is a fine mare of good size, and has bred two colts. both by Spartacus 1923, he by Almont 33, out of Queen Lizzie by Mambrino Chief 383. The oldest of these colts, now two years old, is chestnut, and was a very promising young horse. But he is just recovering from severe attack of distemper, which has reduce dam by Volunteer 55, second dam by Long Island Black 24. The breeding of these two mares is remarkable for the amount of trotting blood they contain. If blood will tell, why should not such mares produce trotters? We think they will.



About Fertilizers.

Mr. N. H. Reeves read the following excellent paper on fertilizers before the Hennepin County (Ia.) Horticultural Society at

The subject of fertilizers is something

in this vicinity is by gathering common stable manure through the city, generally hauling it directly on the land in winter, when it is plowed under fresh. This method seemed to give very good satisfaction on our new soil. There is no doubt but that barnyard manure contains more of the elements necessary to the growth of plants than any one kind of fertilizer. The immediate effect on stable manure can be greatly increased by piling it up and rotting it down, keeping it wet enough to prevent the escape of ammonia and to keep it from burning. A good plan, if convenient, is to lay alternate layers of muck, manure and refuse from the garden, the whole kept wet with water and slops from the house. A great many make the mistake of supposing that all heavy rotten manure as found under the eaves of stables is better than good fresh raised must be desirable; the farmer who manure, but such is not the fact. The rains and water from the roof wash the best of it into the ground or evaporated into the air, the great weight being nothing more easily raised on the farm is the product of than water, while the fresh manure has all a cross between the draft breeds and our the good qualities retained. The solid manure of the horse is better than that of the ox, while the liquid manure of the ox is comparatively better than that of the horse. The cause of this is that the horse has less farmer whose resources are limited and perfect digestive organs than the ox, and consequently passes more of the valuable parts of his food in an undigested form as To those farmers who are ambitious to dung while the ox, from chewing the cud raise a still higher grade of animal, the and having more perfect digestion turns coach horse offers unusual attractions, while more of his food into urine than does the necessarily calling for more skill in the horse. Milk cows use a part of their food selection of the parents, and greater care in for the production of milk, and consequentthe raising of the product. The demand ly they produce manure of reduced value. for well trained, well matched horses for The growing of animals reduces the value the equipages of the wealthy, is practically of their manure, portions of their food being unlimited, and likely to be so for a great taken to form their bodies. Probably the many years to come. The difficulty of cheapest manure for the farm is green crops securing a well matched team of coach plowed under when partly grown. Clover, horses is not appreciated save by those who buckwheat or peas make first-class manure attempted to do so. A couple of years ago of this kind. These plants have a very long the writer was informed by a gentleman roots, which they send down deep into the who had a commission from no less than soil to draw up the mineral for their supthree parties, to secure for each of them a port. When the crop is turned under the team such as we have indicated, that in the soil it decomposes and the carbon as well course of nine months he had only been able as the mineral ingredients obtained from to fulfill one of his commissions, and would the subsoil are deposited on the surface soil think himself very fortunate if, after all the and become of use to succeeding crops. On apparently exhausted for the production of crops only need some sort of stimulant such as guano, bonedust or other commercial fertilizer to cause good crops to be raised. plant food that the soil already contains. but unless some such fertilizer is used would never do the crops any good. These co mmercial fertilizers have never been used to any great extent in this part of the country. but where they have been used some disan-In the 3:23 class at Cleveland, Manzanita pointment has been felt in not seeing a broke the four-year-old record by trotting the large increase in the crops. The reason first heat in 2:161/4. She also took the next in probably is that most of our garden soils are new and have been kept up with stable manure ever since first broken up. I used

over 3,400 pounds of guano last season

which cost at the rate of about \$70 a ton. I

usually did, but failed to see it. The land is naturally good soil and has been kept up with stable manure ever since it has been broken up. I have heard some claim that such fertilizers are of no benefit in this climate, but I think the difference is in the soil. If we take old soil and experiment until we find the right kind of fertilizer there will be as good results here as any

Fat or Lean Pork.

"Feeding for Lean Meat," is the title o Bulletin No. 19 of the Missouri Agricultura College series. Previous bulletins have shown that quite marked effects have been produced on the relative proportions of fat to lean in pork by different methods of feeding; that albuminous food gives us lean meat, while carbonaceous foods, like corn or corn meal, increase the proportion of fat. The later experiments registered in Bulletin 19 accord fully with the results of previous trials and indicate that so far as the pig is concerned we have it largely in our power to elect whether our pork shall be mostly grease or sweet, nourishing lean meat. The late trial was with four pigs, one lot being fed on ship stuff and blood, the other on corn or corn meal. Both lots weighed about alike, but the pigs fed on ship stuff and blood, highly albuminous food, had forty per cent more lean exclusive of bone than the lot fed on corn meal. Much care was taken to separate the lean from the fat, two whole days being occupied in cutting up a single pig-Professor Sanborn reminds farmers that the "block" is no test of breed influence in the character of uncut meat unless measured by the character of the food given, and that nanagers of Fat Stock Shows should recognize this fact when arranging their premiums and requirements. Feeders will learn from these experiments that if they would increase the palatability of pork for the American taste they must feed their pigs on something beside clear meal or corn. Milk, apples and roots from the farm, and wheat middlings from the markets mixed with meal will produce a better grade of pork while at the same time the cost will be di

Caught in His own Trap.

We have frequently read accounts of farmers being taken in by the scheme described below, but it is refreshing to see the tables turned, as in this case, and the would-be swindler caught in his own trap. This farmer reads the papers and remembers what he reads. A stranger visited a Wayne County farmer recently and offered to buy bargain. A day or two later another stranger offered the farmer \$6,500 for his place, as-Indiana Farmer.

Bumble Bees and Clover Seed.

Maurice Thompson, State Geologist of Indiana, and chief of the department of natural history in that State, well-known as a literary and scientific writer, relates in a recent report the following interesting incident. "I made a good old farmer call me a 'crank,' the other day when I told him the | chicken culture, and the result would have reason his clover fields have failed to bear as been the same, had the beginners begun in farm, do you?' I asked. 'Yes, sir, I do,' he cried, 'I make my boys burn up every plagued nest of them.' 'So I supposed,' I replied. 'And that is why your clover seed fails you. Bumble bees make clover seed.' 'You're a crank! You're a crank!' he exclaimed, and looked at me as if he thought I fully understand the business of raising was a fit subject for the lunatic asylum. And yet it is a fact that a strong nest of bumble bees, in a big clover field, is worth chickens raised the native way, and first-\$20 to the owner; for these insects are the class hotels, first-class restaurants, and firstchief agents in fertilizing the bossoms, class private families do buy them, and pay thereby insuring a heavy crop of seed. In Australia there are no bumble bees of our kind, and they could not raise clover seed there until they imported some bumble

Nothing Comes from Mummy Wheat. We do not hearvery much in these days of mummy wheat and barley, but many people firmly believe that the seeds of both plants found with Egyptian mummies, and supposed to be 3.000 or 4.000 years old, will sprout if put in the ground. A few years ago such wheat was commonly sold as a curiosity, and we believe that many purchasers succeeded in raising a small crop from it. Prof. Bently, who has commenced a series of lectures on the phys iology of plants, asserts most emphatically that no grains which with certainty have been identified as contemporaneous with the deposit of the mummified corpse have ever come to life. In cases where the so-called mummy wheat has germinated it has been introduced into the coffin shortly before or at the time of discovery of the body. Prof. Bentley does not name a limit to the time during which seeds retain their vitality, but he says that very few will germinate after being three years old .- Chambers' Journal.

Agricultural Items.

THE Bay State Agricultural Association announces a fair at Boston, October 5th to 8th inclusive, at which \$12,500 in premiums are offered, and not a dollar goes to a horse race The "agricultural hoss trot" is left out in

THE Kansas Farmer reminds us that corn is not suitable food for young pigs. Oats, rye and wheat are better. Milk and grass are the best, but when there is no grass, rye and oats chopped and mixed with milk or water and fed warm are very good.

MR. T. B. TERRY thinks that the ordinary chores" around the barn require more skill to do properly and well than almost any othe branch of farm labor, and yet the work is al used from 800 to 1.200 pounds to the nere ways shirked, and the idea is general that any

DR. FAHLBERG, a German chemist, has disvered a new product of coal tar which in its echarine qualities discounts cane sugar and lucose. It is not a sugar, its chemical name s benzoyl sulphuric imide, and it is neither nutrient nor a poison. It is derived from the coluene of coal tar by chemical processes, and its ratio of sweetening power compares with ane sugar as 220 to one.

THE estimate is that at least 100,000,000 lbs of oleomargarine were made in the United States during last year. At eight cents a pound it cost \$12,000,000; sold as butter at 25 ents per pound, the people paid for it \$37,-\$500,000, a clear swindle upon them of \$25,000, 000, if \$500,000 be allowed as legitimate profit. M. Not one pound in a million of this counterfeit is bought and eaten by the consumers for what it is.

DURING the past two years a thorough in vestigation has been pursued by Dr. Lawes of England, regarding the value of ensilage for feeding purposes, and the final judgment which that careful investigator arrives at, is not calculated to encourage extravagant expenditure in the direction of the erection of silos. He states that if he had not built a silo he should not build one now, and that he should not abandon the cultivation of root crops for winter use. It might be well for farmers to take a hint from this in their fu-

Or butter made by the centrifugal process, the American Cultivator remarks: An examination of high-class butter offered for sale in Quincy Market shows that those specimens made by the centrifugal process are soft during the heated term, even when kept in refrigerators that harden the lumps of butter made in the ordinary way. We are convinced that the choicest butter cannot be produced where the milk or cream is subject to such violent motion as it receives in the centrifugal scheme. Again, hot weather destroys all arguments in favor of using parafine paper or parchment paper, or similar substances, in which to pack lump butter. The butter is softened and injured immediately underneath the paper. The substance is yet to be disovered which is any better than nice cotton cloth for wrapping the lumps and prints.

The Poultry Pard.

Within the past two weeks I have received several inquiries in regard to the quality of incubator hatched chickens, the prices obtained for them, etc,, as compared with those hatched and raised the natural way; and one woman sends the following clipping his farm for \$4,000. The farmer agreed to from a Massachusetts agricultural paper: sell and the buyer paid \$250 to hold the "One of the most observant and most experienced dealers in poultry at Quincy market informs us that incubator chickens are deserting that there were indications of natu | cidedly inferior to those reared in the naturral gas, coal and oil in the neighborhood, bu al way. Their meat lacks color and flavor. the farmer did not care to break It has a pale, sickly, unnatural appearance. his first bargain. Soon the first buyer ap The flesh is soft like putty. Their quality peared again and urged him to take the may be likened to flowers and vegetables second offer, proposing to release him for reared in the shade and artificially forced in \$1,000. The farmer said \$4,000 was enough the house. They lack keeping quality when for the old place, and he would not ask any dressed and placed on the market, and will more. The nervous stranger said he would not command the highest price. Many firstgive up his claim for \$700, and then reduced class hotels will not buy them, though the his price to \$600, and finally to \$300. But chickens attain good size. They seem to get the farmer did not propose to be released, a false start at birth, and always retain the and finally the sharpers took themselves off, artificial character so unfavorable in contrast leaving their intended victim \$250 ahead.— with the strong, rugged specimens hatched and reared in the natural way."

Without doubt, a good many of the incubator chickens sent to market, are decidedly inferior to those hatched and raised the natural way, and of course first-class hotels will not buy them, but that proves nothing against the artificial way of hatching and raising chickens. These "pale, sickly" looking incubator chickens, were probably raised by some new hand at the business o much seed as they formerly did. 'You don't the "good old fashioned way." It isn't the allow the bumble bees to be killed on your incubator, or the brooder, or the old hen, or a. Massachusetts agricultural paper, that makes the difference between a good spring chicken and a poor one; it is the amount and kind of food, and care bestowed after the chick leaves the shell. The early incubator chickens grown by the poultry raisers who chickens by artificial methods, are much superior to the "common run," of spring a good price for them too .- Fanny Field, in Prairie Farmer.

> THE Poultry Yard says. When a dealer wishes to add a knock-down argument to all he has said about the merits of the breed of fowls he has for sale, he urges that their flesh is of extra quality. Now there is no breed of fowls under the sun, the chickens of which, if well fed all their lives, will not be tender, juicy and toothsome if killed before they are too old. And there is no breed that will be plump, tender and fit for the table unless fed thus. Mind, we do not say that there is no difference at all in breeds, but we say, that of the two things, the breed and feeding, the latter is most important.

A WRITER in the New England Farme says the habit of feather-eating is caused by the want of fresh meat, bone, etc, also from a lack of exercise. Now to keep hens busy in scratching around for insects is one of the most necessary features in keeping hens, and where hens are allowed to mope around in the hen house they will soon get to eating their eggs, picking feathers, or to some other detrimental habit. To promote the practice of taking exercise, it is a good plan to scatter a little corn or wheat on the floor in the hen house, or having spaded up a part of the yard cover a quart or two loosely with dirt. During the process of this operation the hens will of course huddle into the corner of the hen yard, but as soon as you have departed the hens will gather around, and will soon be seen busily occupied in scratching over the newly thrown up earth, and not only will they get the corn you have put in, but they will find many bugs and insects which will encourage them to search more. Having repeate this practice two or three times a week th flock will be perceived to be industrious and to afford an increased production of eggs.

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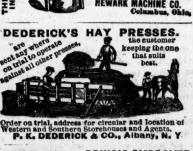
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Porticultural.

STRAWBERRIES FOR PRACTICAL PURPOSES.

New that the strawberry season is over, the question of the most profitable varieties will again be discussed by growers. In the recent circular issued by Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., we find the following varieties placed under the head of well tested varieties:"

Bidwell.-Fruit large to very large; form distinctly conical, generally regular, but occasionally flattened or cox-comb-shaped. Golor bright glossy erimson, changing to dark crimson as it ripens fully and after being picked. Flesh moderately firm, crimson to the center, julcy, subacid, of fair quality but not high flavored. Plant vigorous and quite productive; requires high culture. A valuable early berry.

Charles Downing .- Fruit large, conical, pretty regular; scarlet; firm, julcy, sweet, rich; plant vigorous and productive; a very valuable sert for family use and for market; like the Wilson, adapted to a great variety of soils; season medium.

Orescent.-Medium to large, conical, slightly depressed at the apex; color bright scarlet; flesh soft, quite acid; plant very vigorous and hardy, and for productiveness has scarcely an equal; very profitable for home market, season early to late.

Cumberland .- Very large, ovate conical, regular and uniform; handsome and showy: color beautiful light red; flesh moderately firm, pleasant and agreeable; plant vigorous and productive; too soft for shipping long distances, but valuable for the amateur and near market; next to the Sharpless this variety has always commanded the highest price in our market; season medium. Golden Defiance.-Medium to large,

roundish, regular; dark crimson; flesh moderately firm, solid, delicate in texture and good in quality; plant vigorous and very productive, often 13 to 15 berries on a truss. We consider this one of the finest and most productive late varieties.

Jersey Queen.-Large, broadly conical; handsome, scarlet, flesh firm, melting and high flavored: plant moderately vigorous and productive, a fine late variety for the

Lennig's White .- A large, white-fleshed strawberry, of fine quality, with a pinkish tint; roundish, flattened; moderately productive.

Manchester .- Medium to large; oblate conical, quite uniform, scarlet; flesh pink, melting, firm, with pleasant sub-acid flavor. quality good, plant vigorous and very productive. After the crop has been gathered the foliage partially dies, but later, new and healthy leaves appear. A very valuable variety. Season medium to late.

Sharpless.—This variety originated in Pennsylvania, and was introduced by us eight years ago. We have fruited it extensively ever since, and we regard it to-day as one of the very largest and best strawberries in cultivation. It has taken the highest prize of the Massachusetts Horticultoral Society, for the best four quarts, four years in succession. Plant very hardy, enduring both heat and cold without injury here. To secure the best results we advise hill culture.

Wilson, -Medium to large; dark red; very hardy, vigorous and productive. The most widely known and universally successful strawberry grown. Holds its own wonder-

The experience of such veteran horticulturists is well worthy of attention. The varieties which, from their stand-point would recommend themselves to market of strawberry growers in Michigan is entirely in accord with the opinions expressed by Messrs, Ellwanger & Barry.

FLORICULTURAL.

Tax "century plant" (Agare americana), said to blessom but once in a century, will really bloom in much less time under favoring conditions. A plant owned by Mr. Casey, of Auburn, N. Y., now forty-five years old, is sending up a flower stalk which grows at the rate of three inches per

ACCORDING to the Floral Cabinet, the grawing of carnations is quite simple. The seed may be sown at any time before the arst of August, in any convenient spot where the ground can be got in as good condition as it would be for early vegetables. Sow the seed thinly in rows at convenient distance to work readily. When the plants are two inches high transplant into pots where wanted to bloom. Keep them clean until the ground is lightly frozen, then cover even with the tops of the plants with newly fallen leaves, which can be kept in place with some brush. When gardening operations commence in spring, rake away the leaves, fork up the earth between the rows, and in June masses of this beautiful and fragrant flower will be the reward of your industry.

Vick's Magazine tells of a new method of dahlia culture practiced in France which consists in pegging down the stems of the plants as they grow; by so doing the foliage presents a horizontal surface-a carpet of green-through which rise the flower stems bearing the blooms. In planting a bed for dahlias to be trained in this manner, set the plants with a slight inclination, in order to in their least protected condition, and faver laying down the stems afterwards. The stems are to be fastened down as they grow, and so arranged as in time to cover all the soil. Wooden pegs are used for fastening. A strong growing plant will cover a space equal to a square yard. No pruning is needed, the only care necessary being to direct the flower stems upward This method might be easily tried with a plant or two. The pegging down of the clematis in this fashion results in a bed of royal purple blossoms, which are regal in their color and abundance.

Vick's Magazine describes a method of keeping a bouquet fresh for a long time: "A vessel of water is required; the vessel should be large enough to allow the submercion in it of a plate or dish holding the bouquet to be preserved, and a bell-glass to drying. cover the bouquet. The dish or plate should The winter's sun is more fatal to many By the end of the first year, that is to say,

and on the plate, submerging it, place the part of the plate; the bell-glass should be of houses, when, on the south side of the gether, plate, bouquet, and bell-glass filled with water, and placed on a table, carefully wiping the exterior, but leaving on the plate, around the base of the bell-glass, a little provision of water which prevents the entrance of air. The flowers in this condition will be preserved in all their freshness for several weeks, and their beauty is increased by a great number of bubbles of gas produced by the respiration of the leaves, and which attach themselves to the petals, appearing like pearls."

Thinning Fruit.

Upon this subject the N. E. Farmer

"Thinning fruit will only pay where we so cultivate as to get ahead of the insects and start a crop larger than they can suffi- much more regular bearers of fruit. I reciently thin, and larger than the trees can fully mature. We can hardly afford to thin cider apples or any others, if the market is likely to be so glutted with fruit that apples will not be worth gathering when grown, as was the case in some sections last year. There is something wrong, however, when pear trees last year and so increased the size without clothing of a right sort. and market value thereby that we found sale at fair prices, when the fruit from neg- preservation of trees. Evergreen hedges lected trees was not worth picking and will blight out in cold winters, if badly sending to market at all. We intend to re-trimmed, while an adjacent hedge, if wisely peat the process this year though we have trimmed, will endure safely. The true form already saved a great deal of the work by a of a tree or a hedge is exactly the form the judicious shortening in of the bearing wood tree would have if nature had full charge of early in the season.

but each must decide for himself whether at the top in diameter, when the hedge he can afford it or not. A tree or vine is stands six feet high. To shear the sides number of pounds of crop. If the number speedy destruction. of specimens is too large the size must be small. Small fruit never sells equal to that not be allowed to waste its strength in trywhich is large and fair. It is less exhausting to shoot too many buds. Young quince ing for a tree to produce five hundred large trees must be gone over frequently to see apples than to produce one thousand of half the size, for it is the production of seed that large part of the vigor of pears is often most exhausts vitality. Some varieties of wasted on sucking limbs that must be reapples and pears which incline to bear an- moved. It is also exceedingly useful, durnual crops do not very much over-bear, ing the first few years, to head in trees durwhile others, like the Baldwin apple and the Seckel pear, almost always set more fruit than they can mature to best market size. If one would grow fruit that will surely find a market one should see that all the inferior specimens are picked off as with patches of black scab which appear to stop growth or make the fruit one-sided, pick it off. If you see two apples or pears touching each other pick off one of them, for the codling moth will very likely lay an egg at the point of contact and the worm hatching will probably ruin both specimens. If a twig or branch is bending with an unreasonable weight of fruit, thin it out. It is far better than to prop it up. If the fruit is out of due proportion to the leaves, pick off enough to restore the balance, remembering that without large healthy leaves no fine fruit can be grown. Some growers adopt the rule to let no pears of the large varieties grow nearer than six inches to each other on

not look so thin." What Constitutes a Hardy Tree.

the twigs. This may look thin at this time

of year when the fruit is small, but when it

gets to be six inches long, like choice speci-

mens of the Vicar, Bosc or, Congress it will

The hardiness or endurance of trees and plants is dependent on a great many incidents that must be comprehended before we can positively say of any one of them that it cannot endure the climate of a given locality.

The very severe late frost in May tried some trees and ended the lives of some that are usually quite hardy. Trees that bud out late and prepare for winter early, are, as a rule, hardy; but a late, severe frost catches them just as they break bud or throw off sheaths, and they are killed outright.

It so happens that the grapes, usually most hardy, suffered in the late spring frost quite as severely as others. But this is owing to the currents of air and the degrees of moisture surrounding them. But magnolias that endure thirty below zero, were caught severely cut in foliage. The same is true of basswood leaves and catalpas, and a few others that, in a week more, would have presented hardened cells. All we can do about this unusual test is to take the consequences. It gives no data whatever to

assist us in selecting trees. Hardiness depends on the moisture of the climate. The catalpa and persimmon en dure well in the north, in sections that have a large rainfall. Evergreens kill out in southern localities, while to the north the same varieties endure severer cold. Fruit buds will, of a moist winter day, come safely through five degrees colder freeze than of a dry day. A lake region is, therefore, favorable to fruit. The most destructive cold weather, according to all observers, is

water should be limpid and quite pure. knolls sloping to the south, even maples and slightly back, and in two years' time you ing 6,750 tons per year. Place the plate at the bottom of the water, apples crack open, their bark bursting by will have a fairly respectable little shrub. the force of the alternate contraction and Do not, however, eventually retain more bouquet, which is maintained in an upright expansion; but mainly the former. In such than four or five shoots on your tree. At position by a weighted base previously locations, all semi-hardy vegetation is in two years' growth you can remove your attached to it. This being done the constant danger. Mahonias and forsythias. bouquet is covered with a bell-glass, the as well as peaches, apricots, and many more rim of which ought to fit exactly to the flat trees, are never injured on the north side entirely filled with water, and without the same houses, they invariably suffer. Hedges least air-bubble. Then all are raised to- and windbreaks are, therefore, valuable to give us shelter from the south, When these are not on hand, a board, set up or nailed on the south side of a tree, is a help. Evergreen shrubs, that depend for beauty largely on their fine foliage, must be cared for in this manner. Privet, Mahonia, Rhododendrons, like best a northeast angle of a dwelling. If, in addition, the northwest winds are excluded, you secure the maximum of

Soil has a great deal to do with the question of hardiness. A sandy, light soil, warm and rich, will keep trees growing late into autumn, and send them into winter with unripe wood. A heavy clay soil, especially when lying high, makes slow growth, but solid, compact wood. Such trees are very enduring. They are also very member a cold hill, in Southern Michigan, that regularly sent to market a fine lot of Crawford peaches, when from other apparently more favored localities we got

Culture affects hardiness. A well mulch ed tree is not only protected from blight, such a condition exists. There may be no but from extreme changes to either cold or over-production, but there is certainly an heat. But, if the mulch be rich manure, under-demand, a failure to find and reach a forked in often, the tree is stimulated and remunerative market. It may be that the likely hastened to its death Some trees are railroads ought to carry fruit longer dis- peculiarly sensitive to the forcing business. tances at such times for usual rates or usual Cherries will not endure it, neither pears: distances at lower rates. It may be that but of pears, the short, pointed varieties those who should be customers for good need richer soil than the more rampant apples prefer to pay their money for cider growers. A few varieties need forcing to or beer instead. These are questions for accomplish any good resuits. But, given a farmers' clubs and granges to discuss, and warm, or, rather, easily heated sandy, or for transportation companies and students light soil, and then no mulching, but, inin social science to think about. But just stead, plowing and manuring, and you have now each individual fruit grower has a combined conditions for disaster. The bark question to settle for himself individually. will burst with rapid changes in temperature Shall I thin my fruit and so try to have a and irregularity of growth, while the wood nice marketable lot to sell next fall or shall goes into winter unripened. Blight finds I let it hang on the trees and take its its conditions on hand, and decay breeds inchances? It is very easy to run into ex- sects. Such trees are not hardy, because tremes both in teaching and in practice. not healthy. They are like children brought We thinned the fruit on several of our own up on poisonous food and exposed to storms

Trimming is an important factor in the it. An arbor vitæ hedge should be about "We thoroughly believe in thinning fruit, four to five feet at the bottom and one foot

A bush or tree, not over-hardy, should that a few limbs get the year's growth. A ing October or November, so as to leave only the hardest, ripest wood for winter. The thumb should be basy all summer rubbing out useless buds as they start.

Seedlings tend to hardiness above the parents. The power of adapation to climate increases with each generation. More people should have their own fruit tree nurse-

ries. I have seedlings from Crawford that are not inferior to the parent in quality, but decidedly superior in endurance. Seedling apples and pears also very decidedly tend in the same direction. A hardy apple is one that not only has safe buds but enduring wood; and this must be secured by selecting seed from tough varieties, such as Spy and Kirkland.

In selecting trees for planting, we have also to consider endurance of summer suns. I should expect a northern nursery to be eliminated by winter cold, of trees lacking vitality, in our direction; and a southern nursery, by intense heat, to eliminate those likely to fail in summer. A nursery in the same latitude far to the east or far to the vest, would not certainly furnish trees best suited to my planting. After an extremely severe winter, would be a good time to purchase trees. I should say that the fall of 1884. after the hard winter of 1883, and the under the name of Crimson Cluster. clearing-up influence of a summer, would be a peculiarly good time to select from a nursery .- E. P. Powell, in New York Independent.

When to Plant Currants.

The autumn of the year, about November, is the best time for planting out young current and gooseberry trees; and at the most they should not be more than three years from the cutting, or, if older than this at the time of planting, they should be cut back a little to strengthen the growth of the new wood. But, to be more in order, it is perhaps of the cuttings themselves that we should first speak. In the wane of the year, choose some good straight young shoots, healthy and well-grown, of about a foot in length or a little over; and from the part that you are about to insert below the surface of the soil cut carefully out all the eyes and buds, as this will afterwards serve to prevent suckers growing up and detracting from the strength of your young trees. As for the soil, the ordinary kitchen garden soil that is uniformly trenched and manured will do admirably well for your young cuttings. Take care to plant them firmly in, but not in a too sunny situation. By the where the air is dry, and the wind high or | and of the following summer they will have sent out some two or three good shoots.

young trees to the spot you have selected can stand where the cuttings were put in Cassell's Family Magazine.

Catching the Cut Worm.

My neighbor, says a correspondent of the Orange County Farmer, has a small garden, which he cultivates morning and evening, being otherwise engaged during the day. I off the ground between two rows of peas. Upon approaching closer I noticed that the moothing process was not the only aim, he was also after the cut worms. These pests have been unusually prevalent this season. Ther come out at night and do their worst, and with the appearance of the sun burrow in the ground. My friend has discovered that they are just below the surface at the early hour at which I saw him, and plying the rake vigorously, he brought them to the top of the ground. In a few minutes' time he captured and destroyed fourteen of these nuisances. The idea is a good one for such as can spare a little time in the morning. My garden has been terribly infested with them this seasonbeans, peas, cabbages, tomatoes, lettuce, onions, etc., all disappearing rapidly in spite of my watchfulness. This fall, after I have gathered what the cut worms leave, I shall sow the ground thickly with salt and see if that will not have a wholesome effect.

Trellis Work for Tomatoes.

Every grower of this delicious fruit is aware of the tendency of the vines to spread over and upon the ground, in consequence of which the ripening of the fruit is retarded and the fruit itself damaged. To avoid this various devices have been adopted. A very easy method, simple and conveniently adopted, is to cover all the space between the hills with brush of some kind before the vines commence to fall over. Thus they will be supported, and with the opportunity for a free circulation of the warm air, the fruit will ripen much faster and not be subject to decay, as is the case when it rests upon the ground.

Another method is to drive three stake about the hill, in such a manner that barrel hoops may be nailed to them at a little distance apart, and so assist the vines in main taining an upright position.

Still another method, requiring a little more labor, but which presents itself with favor, was noticed a little time since. Be tween the hills in the rows drive stakes a capable of carrying only about a certain more perpendicular opens the hedge to foot in height. Opposite to these, between the rows, drive others two feet in height; then upon the stubs so driven down nail strips, serving the same as rafters to a building, and across these place slats to support the vines, with an air space beneath. This arrangement can be carried out by making movable frames for use from year to year .-Germantown Telegraph.

Hardiness of Apple Trees.

In his essay on the apple, D. Nicol, of Cataraqui, Ontatio, said that he had been experimenting for over thirty years with all the popular sorts. His Baldwin and Rhode Age is also to be considered; for a large Island Greening trees had come nicely into fast as their inferiority is discernible. If number of trees prove tender until they are bearing, and as they were becoming protwo specimens hang together from the same several years old. The Altheas are mostly fitable, a single night's intense frost had growers, are Wilson's Albany, Crescent, bud and one is smaller than the other, pick inclined to kill down for the first three killed them. He ascribes the tender characteristics of the contraction of the Sumberland, Charles Downing, Sharpless, the smaller one off. If one hangs alone Manchester and Bidwell. The experience that is dwarfish pick it off. If you find fruit the same cold in later life without freezing. wood of the young shoots, when they con-There are a dozen varieties of trees and tinue to grow till late in the fall. Th shrubs on my lands, now hardy, that I was young wood not being ripened, is more compelled to protect when young. It is tender than that of hard-wooded sorts, suc surprising how soundly these some out each as Oldenburg, St. Lawrence, Fameuse and spring, after having secured a basis of old Tetofaky. We have met with some striking cases showing how much freedom from winter-killing depends on the timely ripen ing of the wood. Many years ago, an unprecedented drouth occurred in August and September, which caused the young shoots of fruit trees and of osage hedges ripen thoroughly. In the succeeding winter. the thermometer went twenty degrees lowe than the average, but with less damage t the trees than in mild winters preceded by warm and moist autumns, which caused late and succulent growth.

Horticultural Notes.

GOOD treatment of the raspberry consis simply in three things: First, rigorous re striction of suckers to four or five canes i the hill; second, keeping the soil clean and mellow about the bearing plants; third, make ing this soil rich.

THE King Cluster of E. W. Durand took the first prize at the New York Strawberry exhibition as the berry of "greatest comparative merit." This has been purchased by Peter Henderson & Co., and is now offered for sale

PROF. MAYNARD, of the Mass. State College says that pure water thrown with much force, as from a street hydrant, into the foli age of cherry trees is found to wash away the cherry tree lice quite effectually. Villagers who have access to water under pressure may save their cherries in this way at little or no

PROF. MAYNARD finds pyrethrum very valu able for destroying cabbage worms, plant ice, current worms, &c. He mixes it with plaster of Paris, using one part pyrethrum to four parts plaster, and finds it more economi cal and quite as effective. For cabbage worms he uses nine parts of plaster to one of pyrethrum.

As soon as the tomato plants blossom on or two stout stakes should be driven down by them and the plants securely tied. This wil keep the fruit out of the dirt, will make the vine more prolific and prevent rotting. A rood stake is much better and less expensiv than the trellis often used and to which the plants have to be tied to be of any benefit.

THE town of Portland, Chautauqua Co., N Y., had last year 1,750 acres of bearing grape vines, yielding an average of three tons pe acre. About three-fourths of the acreage is Concords, and of Niagaras there were about 150 acres. During the past year it is estimate that 500 acres have been added, making now

contain no moss or other material; the plants and trees than the winter's cold. On about November, prune the young shoots in all the town, 2,250 acres, capable of produc-

half full of the strongest lye, in which to drop every bone that comes from your table, or else pack them in alternate lavers with unfor their final destination, though they you may have them broken fine and sprea them broadcast; and, the lye, if you have used for three years, if necessary; or indeed it is that, can be diluted with many times its bulk well to plant them at the outset in the spot of water and be applied wherever potash you intend them to remain finally in .- | would be serviceable. This liquid, or soapsuds is the surest, possible dressing for cauliflower and cabbage.

E. P. Roz advises that every kind and description of raspberries be kept tied to stakes or a wire trellis. The wood ripens better, the fruit is cleaner and richer from exposure to air and sunshine, and the garden is far neater than if the canes are sprawling at will. If, saw him busily at work a few mornings just before the fruit begins to ripen, a mulch since, with a rake, apparently smoothing of leaves, cut grass or any litter that will cover the ground slightly is placed under and around the bushes, it may save great dea of fruit from being spoiled.

> A CORRESPONDENT of the Rural New Yorke writes: "For years my cabbage were spoiled by worms. Last season, 1885, when the peste made their appearance, I put among the young cabbages a broad-mouthed fruit jar partly well filled with sugar and water. The millers went into the bottle, so that in 24 hours 125 were caught. I killed, perhaps, ozen worms which had got on the plants be fore I put the bottle there, but scarcely on after that. I had good, clean cabbages fo the first time for years. This season my bot tles are in the garden getting filled with mill

Apiarian.

Another Suit Against Bee-Keepers.

Mr. Marshall J. Darling, of Waterbury, Conn., has been sued by his neighbor, Geo. Stanley, in the District Court for \$500 damages. The trial came off on June 7, 1886, and good lawyers were engaged to try the case. Mr. Darling gives the following facts concerning it: "I am a mechanic, and work in the shop,

I have for four or five years kept a few bees both for pleasure and profit. Last year they increased from 8 to 19 colonies. The plaintiff, George Stanley, owns an adjoining lot; five families live there, in two houses In March Mr. Stanley told me that his tenant would move if I continued to keep bees, for they came in at the windows and stung the family; and also spotted clothing around the house. I told him that if he would put screens on his windows I would pay for them, but he refused to do that. He says I must get rid of them. I told him that I never have had any trouble with my neighbors, and did not want any, and I would sell all that I could of them. I sold eight colonies, leaving 11. Now they have commenced to swarm, and I have had two swarms this week. A few days before Mr. Stanley brought this suit, I had arranged to move my bees into the country, where I could keep more of them, but my lawyer ells me not to move them now.'

It seems that this is to be a test case, to ascertain whether it is lawful to keep bees in the suburbs of a city or not, and will affect many who now are engaged in the pursuit in that State. It appears that Judge Cole has issued an

injunction, restraining Mr. Darling from keeping bees on his premises on Cossette Street.

The New Haven News of May 22 contained the following concerning the suit: "It is thought that the vexed question which has long troubled legal minds in this locality, will be settled in this case, namely, whether bees are ferre mature."

Some time ago a fine, large swarm of been ested on the top branch of a high live cal tree in my apiary, beyond all ready mean of securing it. On the principle that swarm will not bear much disturbance while it is forming a cluster, I took a shot-gun. loaded with fine bird shot, and deliberately fired into it. This brought at once to the ground some portion of the bees. As they were about fairly gathered again into a cluster, a servant emptied the centents of his gun into the swarm. The bees now took wing, and went with precipitation back to the hive. I then secured them by artificial means. A few days later another swarm located

about the same place. I fired one shot into it, and it took wing and settled in another tree close by, lodging again inaccessibly high. I renewed the firing into it, and the swarm again took wing as before and settled on another tree. The last setting of this swarm occurred within reach. I might have secured it, but to complete the experiment, I repeated the firing. The swarn now took wing again, diffusing itself con siderably over the apiary as if greatly be wildered, and finally returned to its hive where I secured it.

If the shooting is done at a long range, which should always be the case, there will be less bees sacrificed, than may at times occur in the ordinary method of hiving This heroic treatment will force the

swarm to change its position, which is sometimes necessary to secure it and tends to drive it back home. Of course there is risk of killing the queen by this operation but should that occur, the loss would not be serious, as the bees are forced back to the hive, and there resame work as a powerful colony. A few days ago, a single shot into a swarm, that took its position on a high tree, brought it back to its hive. I left it there to await results. This method of treating bees may meet

with criticism, at least where shooting is not rife, as it is said to be in Texas. Although I am not much inspired with sentiment for the bee, I would not kill one unnecessarily; indeed, I often pityingly help them out of the toils in liquid honey. But when they come into the way of a rational experiment, I fear I regard their lives but at their commercial value. I take pleasure in managing bees, as all their operations are exceedingly interesting, but that pleasure too, savors much of the excitement of a wa with an enemy that is vicious, treacherou and thievish in an extreme degree. - G. P. Hackenberg, M. D., in American Bee Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Nursery Stock-Fall of 1886

The Old and SYRACUSE NURSERIES Come to the Front Reliable SYRACUSE NURSERIES for the Fall of '82 With the choicest stack of their specialties, STAN; ARD APPLES, ST'D and DWARF PRACE PLUMS and CHERRIES ever off-red to the public, all Young Thrifty and Well Rooted, Aled a very superior assortment of GENERAL NURSERY STOCK be a FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL THEES, SH RUBS and ROSES. All Nurselymes and Desiers are cordially invited to inspect this superior stock or correspond with us, before placing their Orders for the coming Fall.

WHEN WRITING ALWAYS SMITH, POWELL & IAMB, SYIAGUSE NEW YOURS.

RUSSIAN HEAVE OWDERS.

GOOD NEWS to HORSE OWNERS A Sure Cure For Heaves.

A SUFE CUTE FOR HEAVES.

These celebrated Powders are ma e from a recipe of a noted Prussian Veterinary Surgeon, and have see thoroughly tested for the past four years in this country. They are composed of pure vegetable remedies, and are a safe and sure cure for HE AVES, and all alimente from which heaves arise, such as Coughs. Colds. Lung Fever, Less of Appetite, Episcotic, Pink Eye, Distemper. As a Blood Purifier they have no equal. Ask your Druggist for Prussian Heave Powders. If he does not keep them, have him order some at once, or order yourself. Price, 80c per package, prepaid by mail. Address, mentioning this paper, Prussian Heave Powder Co., Barraboo, Wis.

JAMES E. DAVIS & CO., Wholesale Agents for Detroit.

I used two-thirds of a package of Prussian Heave Powders and cured a bad case of Heaves. I word the horse all the time. I never saw a worse case of heaves.

A. RANETW

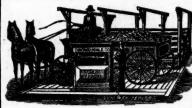
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Economy, Exactness and Carefulness

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All will be boxed and delivered at the depot h Chicago without extra charge. Every scale will be perfect and will be so guaranteed by us and the nanufacturars, and the prices above are only one half or one-third the usual prices for the same arti-cle. To get the scales at above prices of sourse the money must be sent to us, and the sender mus become a subscriber to the PARMER. Address all orders to

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Daily. *Except Sunday. †Except Saturday. †Except Monday. CHAS. A. WARREN,
City P. & T. Agt,
May 81, 1886. Detroit.
Ohicago, III

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwat

Depot foot of Brush Street. Trains run b tral Standard Time. In effect May 16th, 1 Depart. Ar Morning Express..... 6:50 a m 11:3 *Morning Express.... 6:50 a m
*Through Mall...... 10:30 a m

General Manager, City P. & T. Agent.
Detroit.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'u.

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Cleveland Express... 7:20 a m 1:00 p m
Chicago Express... 8:50 a m 6:30 p m

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Trains run on Central Standard Time.

Bay City & Saginaw Mail. *10:25 a m *8:40 a m Bay City & Ludington Exp *3:35 p m *1:10 p m Bay City & Ludigton Exp. *9:55 p m *5:55 p a Bay City & Ludigton Exp. *2:45 a m *11:30 p m Sleeping car on night and parlor car on day trains. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Sundays. † Daily. C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agent. Detroit. Mackinaw & Marquette R. R.

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Mixed train leaves St. Ignace at 7 00 a m, arriving at Marquette at 5 00 p m; leaves Marquete at 7 00 a m and arrive at St. Ignace at 6 55 p m. Central Standard time. *Daily, *tDaily, except Sunday. †Daily, except Saturday.

STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

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DETROIT, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1886.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post office as second class matter.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 717,728 bu., against 522,506 bu., the previous week and 89,919 bu. for corresponding week in 1885. Shipments for the week were 467,330 bu. against 200,038 the previous week, and 170,783 bu. the corresponding week in 1886. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 788,528 bu., against 731,212 last week and 213,297 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. The visible supply of this grain on July 24 was 32,187,606 bu. against 29,239,562 the previous week, and 37,529,325 bu. at corresponding date in 1885. This shows an increase from the amount reported the previous week of 2.948,044 bu. The export olearances for Europe for the week ending July 24 were 1,237,338 bu. against 1,124,899 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 11.521.680 bu. against 5. 801.515 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1885.

The close of the week found the wheat market occupying about the same position, with prices at about the same range, as at end of the previous week. During the time indicated there have been slight spurts up ward, but values soon drop back to their former range. The heavy deliveries of new wheat by farmers have completely paralyzed any tendency to better prices, and scared off those who were inclined to take the "bull" side of the market. The wheat-growers of the southwest have been rushing their crop to market as rapidly as if present prices were perfectly satisfactory, and thus destroyed for a time all hope of values improving. It is no time now to market wheat, and this should only be done under compulsion. The week closed with spot steady, and futures ruling weak. Yesterday this market was strong at the opening, with trading rather light, finally closing steady with prices some what higher than on Saturday. Chicago was moderately active, and closed firm; New York was active but a shade lower on spot, while futures were a shade higher. The demand for export was very good. Yesterday was a holiday in England, therefore no market reports were received. Despite the 2,500,000 bu. increase in the visible supply the market closes steady if not strong. The following table exhibits the daily clos-

ing prices of spot wheat from July 10th to

1		No. 1	No. 2	N
		White.	Red.	1
July	10	82	8114	
66	12	84	83	
6.6	13	84	8234	
66	14	831/4	8114	
66	15	83	801/4	
66	16	8314	801/6	
64	17	82%	8014	
66	19	82%	80%	
6.6	20	8114	80%	
6.6	21	811/4	80	
66	22	8134	7816	
. 66	23	79	7736	
4.6	24	76%	76	
4.6	26	7614	76%	
6.6	27	76%	78	
6.6	28	761/4	7756	
6.6	29	7634	7734	
6.6	30	77	78	
8.6	31	76%	78	
Aug.	2	76%	781/2	
TT.	o followingtable	circos th	anlasina	

The following table gives the closing prices each day of the past week on the various deals of No. 1 white:

Tuesday	Aug. 76%	Sept.	Oct.
Wednesday	76%		
Thursday		7814	
Friday			
Saturday	76%	78%	
Monday		781/4	

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week were

Friday	•• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	771/6 781/6	79% 79%	80%
Saturday		78 78%	79%	811/4

in this State, and generally the quality of the grain is excellent. The yield is very irregular, and crops averaging 30 and 40 bushels per acre alternate with others which produced 8 or 10 bushels. We have no reason as yet to believe that the estimates issued from the Secretary of State's office were not substantially correct—namely, 75 per cent of a full average crop.

The spring wheat belt is being closely watched now. The severe drouth has been broken in some portions, but yet exists in a large area. The yield of spring wheat last year was about 145,000,000 bu. Present estimates favor a crop of 125 to 130 millions, al though others think 120 millions will cover the amount harvested.

From abroad there is nothing new to note. The season is generally backward both in Great Britain and on the continent, with present conditions more or less unfavorable.

The receipts of home and foreign grown wheat in the United Kingdom for the week ending July 24 were from 700,000 to 800. 900 bu. less than the estimated consumption. For the eight weeks previous it was 397,423 quarters (8 bu. to the quarter) more than the stimated consumption.

Quotations at Liverpool yesterday for American wheat were as follows, per cental: Winter, 6s. 6d. 66s. 8d.; spring, 6s. 6d. @6s. 8d.; California, No. 1, 6s. 7d.@6s. 9d. Market steady but demand poor.

Pontiac Gazette: H. E. Moore, of West Bloomfield, last week sold his clip of 65 fieeces American grade Merino, unwashed. Weight 798 pounds, or a fraction it pound per fieece, ery butter is offered at 14c, and fine at 15c,

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 15,959 bu., against 21,405 bu. the previous week, and 4,304 bu. for the corresponding week in 1885. The visible supply of corn in the country on July 24 mounted to 9,449,859 bu. against 9,317,459 bu, the previous week, and 6,823,657 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 132, 398 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 807,543 bu., against 762,947 bu, the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 7,825,724 bu., against 6,419,695 bu. for the corresponding period in 1885. The stocks now held in this city amount to 8, 532 bu. against 12,058 bu. last week and 1.

811 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. Corn closed dull and easy, with a decline n values from the highest points reached, but yet higher than reported last week. The future of the market largely depends upon the weather, and reports of continued drouth or of rains cause rapid fluctuations. The fact is the crop is in a precarious position, and if large areas are not visited with rain within the next week all hopes of even a fair crop may be abandoned. In some sections it is now too late for rain to help the crop very much. The following from the Cincinnati Price Current is of interest:

"A feature of marked interest at this time is the condition of the corn crop. Our special reports this week, published in this issue, cover all sections of the corn belt of the vest, and a clear indication as to the exist ing situation, generally, including other leading crops. It is proper to say that the position of the growing corn averages well east of Illinois; is considerably modified in that State by the effects of the dry weather. and has been and is suffering more or less seriously west of the Mississippi River, with a moderate degree of relief from recent rains in Kansas and Nebraska. But an average production west of the Mississippi could hardly be reached under favorable conditions during the remainder of the season. Aggre proximately 75,000,000 acres, and unle something more serious occurs than is now apparent, a fairly good aggregate production ay be realized with reasonably favorable conditions for the remainder of the season. The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa dissouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan, Ken tucky and Tennessee represent 1,437,000,000 bushels of the 1,936,000,000 bushels of corn grown in the entire country last nearly 75 per cent; the present situation, with seasonable conditions hereafter, should justify expectations of about 85 per cent of aggregate production in those

Of a still later date is the following from the Chicago Tribune of Friday last:

"Reports received by The Tribune up t 12 o'clock last night, and given in full be low, verify in a measure the alarming intel ligence lately received concerning the crop outlook in several States. In various se tions of Iowa the damage wrought by the drouth to the corn crop is reported as simply irreparable; wheat and oats are affected, b not so seriously; the pasturage is withered up, and water for stock exceedingly scarce. The Illinois corn crop is pretty generally ruined, and the farmers are still longing for the rain that comes not.' In this State rain is greatly need

ed. If much longer deferred all spring crops, especially eorn and pobe seriously demanded They are nearly ruined now in some localities. It looks as if the corn crop must be very short. Quotations in this market are 44c for No. 2 spot, 41c for No. 2, 43c for No. 2 yellow, and 45c for No. 3 yellow. Futures rule higher than spot, indicating a belief that prices are likely to advance. The Chicago market is easy and slightly lower than early in the week. No. 2 spot is quoted there at 43@44c for No. 2, 41@42c for No. 8, 43% @44c for No. 2 white, 43% @44c for No. 2 yellow, and 42%@43c for No. 3 do. In futures, No. 2 for August quoted at 44%c, 44%c for September, and 45%c for October. The Toledo market is quiet and steady, with spot No. 2 selling at 44c, and August delivery at same figures. The Livermand. New mixed western is quoted at 4s. 2d. per cental for spot, 4s. 2d. for August delivery and 4s. 31/d. for September.

tations are 41c for No. 2 white and 35c for

No. 2 mixed. New light mixed are quoted

at 30c. and new No. 2 mixed at 281/2c per

bu. The Chicago market is rather weak ow

ing to large receipts of new, of which the

sales principally consist. Quotations there

are 27%c for No. 2 mixed spot, 271/c

for August delivery, 29c for September,

and 29% c for October. The New York mar

ket is firm and higher. Mixed western are

DAIRY PRODUCTS

BUTTER.

The scarcity of really choice butter is be

oming more pronounced, and has resulted

in holders advancing prices 1@2c on dairy

and 2@3c on creamery within the week.

and 12@14c on good to choice dairy. There

s a great deal of poor stock in store and

coming forward, but no one wants it. The

drouth is cutting the pastures short, and

with the hot weather is naturally interfering

with butter-making. It looks as if a forther

advance in values would take place on

choice butter. If, as is now thought probable,

the oleomargarine bill becomes a law, we

look for a rapid improvement in the dairy

business. The bill is now awaiting

the President's signature. The Chi-

cago market is quiet and steady,

with an advance on choice. Stocks of the

finest creamery are accumulating, but it is

firmly held at 18@19c per lb. Good cream-

uoted there at 38@40c per bu., and white

"There was little if any change in the sition of the cheese market, and although he general expression takes an easy form there seems to be no special strain on values as the quantity of stock available There was some buying to-day to fill OATS. out orders, and in one case at least 8c was paid which figure must still be considered as The visible supply of this grain on July 24 representing the top of the market. The accounts from abroad fail to indicate any was 1,854,715 bu., against 2,054,704 bu. the previous week, and 2,312,566 bu. July 25. mprovement, and with considerable accumu 1885. The exports for Europe the past ation of stock in the country, which mus come to be offered before long, the imme week were 18,677 bu., and for the last liate outlook is certainly unfavorable to the eight weeks were 884,988 bu. against 267, maintenance of full prices unless somebody 362 ba. for the corresponding weeks in 1885. The visible supply shows a decrease of 199,-989 bu. during the week. Stocks held in store here amount to 13,270 bu., against 13,270 bu. the previous week, and 20,195

essays a July lead." The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 65,084 boxes against 81,402 boxes the previous week and, 84,441 boxes the corresponding week bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. The in 1885. The exports from all American receipts at this point for the week were 29,ports for the week ending July 24 foot up 285 bu., against 11.264 bu. for the corres-3,898,022 lbs., against 6,419,393 lbs. the ponding week last year. The shipments previous week, and 8,498,022 lbs. two weeks for the week were 794 bu., against 1,464 bu. ago. The exports for the corresponding for same week in 1885. New oats are beweek last year were 7,391,598 lbs. Of the ginning to come forward, but are not in reexports, 2,813,100 lbs. were from Montreal. quest. Old are scarce and held firmly. Quo-The Liverpool market is quoted very firm,

with quotations on American cheese at 41s. 6d. per cwt., a decline of 6d. per cwt from the price quoted a week ago. UTICA MARKET. August 2-Cheese, un

changed and steady; sales to-day, 1,036 oxes at 71/4c, 6,550 at 7%c, 1,450 at 71/4c, 500 at 7%c and 2,800 at 7%c; 1,000 boxes consigned.

WE are indebted to Messrs. Cotting & ackard, wool merchants of 161 Sumner at 40@47c per bu. The quotations are for St., Boston, for samples of Australian wools. The samples comprise two of Merino one of cross-bred and one of scoured lamb's wool. The cross-bred is evidently the product of a Down ram and Merino ewes. 1t is a soft fleecy wool, light, with a staple 21/4 inches in length. The two Merino samples are quite different in their appearance. One has a 2% inch staple, good style, and very light-such wool as we get on a fairly well graded Merino flock where light shearing Quotations now are 18@20c on cream ry, bucks have been used. The other is a beantiful wool, soft and silky in its feel, fine crimp, carrying a little more oil, and resembling in style the Clark fleece. It runs from 2 to 2% inches in length of staple, and is lighter than the wool from most of our horoughbred flocks. We shall keep the samples in the FARMER office, where any of our sheep breeders and wool-growers can have a look at them. Perhaps they may give them son te idea of the competition they may expect t rom the flocks of Australia in the future. We heartly thank Messrs. Cotting & Pack and for their courtesy in

sending us the sam ples. Flint Globe: Reports of wheat that will yield 40 bushels to the me are coming in with while some very fancy lines were held gratifying regule

higher. Fine dairies are very scarce and

prices ruling a week ago. Dealers, however,

are inclined to think that with production

being somewhat limited, and becoming

more so at the west, the market has

amounts held in cold storage there. Quota-

tions in that market yesterday were as fol-

EASTERN STOCK.

WESTERN STOCK.

The exports of butter from American

408,644 lbs., against 420,648 lbs. the pre

vious week, and 355,971 lbs. two week

previous. The exports for the correspond

CHEESE.

though the previously expressed determination to let July cheese alone, or

ed demand, but the impression seems to be

the longer the delay in realizing the more

objectionable and toppy the weight becomes and by and by something will drop for the waiting ones to scoop in. The close finds

though it appears to be quite generally admitted that it is just as well no more stock

Quotations in that market yesterday were

Of the Montreal market, the Gazette says:

State factory, fancy.
State factory, choice.
State factory, prime.
State factory

factory, night skims, con

State factory, night skims, average... State factory, night skims, selections. State dead skims....

ing week in 1885 were 638,995 lbs.

lows:

vas available.

Creamery, pails, fancy... Creamery, tubs, choice...

good....

reamery, ordinary.....tate dairy half-firkin tubs, choice.

State do half-firkin tubs, fine, do...
State do half-firkin tubs, fair, do...
State do half-firkin tubs, ordinary.
State dairy, Welsh, prime.
State dairy, Welsh, fine.
State dairy, Welsh, ordinary.

Western imitation creamery, choice.
Western do, good to prime.
Western dairy, fine.
Western dairy, good.

Western factory, fancy, fresh... Western factory, choice.... Western factory, fair to good... Western factory, ordinary....

sold at 14@15c. Ordinary to fair grades of Wool maintains a firm position in all dobutter offered at 8@13c. Common and packing stocks, 6@7c per lb. The New mestic markets, with values rather higher at York market shows a slight improvement the west. At present prices are higher in in the upper grades, but anything below Chicago and St. Louis than in Boston, New choice is dull and sells slowly at about the York or Philadelphia. Whatever wool has not gone forward is held for an advance. and by parties who are entirely able to wait for a year if necessary. There are fine lots at several points in this State, and a considerable amount held in this city. The price chance to improve even in face of the large asked is generally too high for buyers to pay at present, taking eastern quotations into account, but the holders feel certain the market will come up to them before long. A number of the owners of large flocks, especially of thoroughbreds, held their wool, and have it yet on hand; others have shipped east where it is held awaiting their orders. From present appearances it looks as if they had done a wise thing, although contingencies may arise which would set the market against them and change the outlook.

At Boston, the part week, the market has been fairly active, and values are reported as steady and firm. It must be remembered that this firmness is at a time when stocks are the largest they can be for the coming year, and when many manufacturers are stocked up for a time. When they begin to come into market again, say in September it looks as if they would have to pay enports for the week ending July 24 were hanced values for stock. The sales in that market amounted the past week to 2,869,000 lbs. of domestic and 255,000 lbs. of foreign, a total of 3,124,000 lbs. Prices are unchanged since our last report, and quotations in that market yesterday were as follows:

	Other markets show an easy tone in the	Ohio XX and above	36	@375
ı	trade, with a shading of values in favor of	Ohio XX	85	@36
į		Ohio X	33	@34
ı	buyers; but so far this has not affected	Ohio No. 1		@38 @324
	prices here, which remain as before. Quo-	Michigan X		@37
ı	tations here are 81/009c for full cream Mich-	Fine Ohio delaine	85	@371
į	7.0	Michigan delaine		@335
i	igan, 81/4@9c for New York, and 8@81/4c	Unmerchantable Michigan		@25
	per lb. for Ohio. Chicago mar-	Unmerchantable Ohio	• •	@26
1		No. 1 combing washed	36	@38
	ket rules steady for choice full	Kentucky % blood combing	• •	@30 @28
ļ	creams at 7@71/c for cheddars, 71/@71/c	Kentucky & blood combing	25	@26
į	for flats (two in a box) and 81/4@81/4e for	do 6 to 8 months		@22
i		Texas medium, 12 months	25	@27
ł	Young Americas. Trading is fair for home	do 6 to 8 months 2	22	@25
١	consumption, but exporters are not buying	Texas fall fine		@18
١			18	@20
١	in expectation of a break in the market,		25	@27
ı	but there is not enough cheese on hand to	do Southern spring free 2 do burry and defective 1	20	@16
١	warrant it. Good fresh skim flats are in	do free fall		@21
1		do fall low1		@15
١	moderate request for the Southern trade at	Wyoming fine 2	22	@23
ı	2@3c per lb. At New York cheese has had	do medium 2	26	@27
ı	0 .	Eastern Oregon 2		@24
١	a rather bad week, and 8c is now the top of	Kansas choice fine 2 do medium 2		0.25
I	the market for the choicest quality. The	do medium		@22
ı	condition of receipts, much of which show	do fair medium 2		@24
١	• •	Montana fine choice 2		@26
ı	the effects of the weather, has hurt the trade,	do average 2		@23
١	and exporters are holding off in conse-	Fine medium choice 2		@27
ı	quence. The N. Y. Daily Bulletin says of	do average 2		@24 @28
١		Medium choice	92	@25
ı	the market:	Low 2	90	@23
١	"Cheese does not appear to have moved		32	@35
1	in a manner to afford any real satisfaction	Western A supers 8		@36
1	to either buyer or seller. Yet, as a matter	Extra pulled 2	85	@32
J		Combing do., medium 8	34	@35
١	of fact, it has retained a fairly steady mar-	Montevideo	90	@28 $@34$
Į	ket during the greater portion of the week,	Australian combing	36	@39
1	and the bulk of the smaller arrivals will be	Australian clothing		@33
	taken off. * * * *	m - D - 4 - 7		

"Advices from the other side have made The Boston Journal says of the market: no improvement, nor do they afford encouragement up to the close, and it looks as "There has continued to be a good demand for wool the past week, and prices are as firmly supported as we remember them to have been for a long time past. The bright buy it cheap, was to be car-ried out. The block' to the movement in the country may for a time neutralize diminishest part of this improvement in the trade is speculation, as is to be expected on a rising market, but our largest manufacturers have been and are free purchasers. The price o wool has not enhanced in value any too much That is, not any more than the market can waiting ones to scoop in. The close finds about every thing disposed of, and the mar-ket for the time being in fairly steady form, bear. In fact, much of the wool has been bought at prices in the interior which do not admit of much if any profit if sold at the prices now ruling on the seaboard. Much wool is tied up in the western markets await the seaboard. Much ing further rise. Notwithstanding the large-ly augmented stocks, prices have ruled firm, and the market has lost none of its buoyancy. Some of our dealers and manufactur found that many of these are in want of stock. The market took such a sudden turn for the better this spring that it caught them 'napping," so to speak, and in waiting for now they find themselves unable to obtain except at extreme prices. The

> lent condition." The U.S. Economist is on the h of the market, and is doing its best to encourage manufacturers to lay in stocks before another advance in values takes place. What it says is sound, and we give a liberal extract from its review of the trade:

coolen goods market appears to be in excel-

During the week passing in review a hot wave has struck the city, so that the ther-mometer has been up into the nineties, and we have had regular dog-days' weather, making it dangerous to appear out doors sometimes; and a portion of the trade would have us believe the market is quiet. Well, it is nothing of the sort. Several large nanufacturers have been in town during th veek, while others never appear through their brokers, and it is not alway afe to calculate what is going on by th number which make their appearance in market. Last week we heard of sales that could not be reported, and we have very grave doubts if all the sales made this we are given in full. Well, quiet as the market apparently is the sales foot up over one mil not firmer rates. On fine fleeces we have : very steady and firm market, with prices one cent a pound higher in Chicago, St. Louis and all through the wool grewi tions than on our own seaboard, and me dium and low grades of clothing wools very strong, scarce and in great demand, with a strong upward incline. Pulled wools are 20 per cent higher than at this time last year, and the demand runs ahead of the supply. All foreign markets are higher than our own, say Port Phillip superior worth 16 pence in London, costs \$1 08 laid dowe in New York for the scoured pound, but XX Ohio fleece equally as good worth 37c with a shrink of 50 per cent, is still obainable at 74c for the scoured pound.

"What a wide difference, and how long s this gulf to remain as it is? Perhaps mill owners and their agents will try and tell But it is more than possible they will have to act only the minor portion and do in the future as they have in the past—say nothing about it but grumble, and plank down their money for wool, if they are to The blanket auction sale of the week has revealed the temper of trade in nanner that no mill agent would acknowledge. The goods went off rapidly at an advance of 121/2@15 per cent., and higher than private sale prices in some in-

including Jerseys, are selling more rapidly than ever at this season, at very handsome profits, and hoisery cannot be delivered fast nough to supply pressing needs, and al-eady we observe shawls rapidly passing into the channels of trade, and the early placement of men's wear goods in all good makes, styles and colors, at prices sufficient erative.

ly remunerative.

"Goods are opening low it is true in some instances in order to keep out foreign makes. Well, this policy is rather to be approved than condemned. Had the worsted mills done this at the fall opening, as we advised them, they would have done what was right instead of what was wrong. Now wood words and worms have a condemned. wool and yarns have gone up in price at home and abroad, and the foreign competition must halt ere long and leave the home trade masters of the situation.

'The clip of wool is short the world over and prices of the staple and goods must go still higher most inevitably. There is nothing surer than this, and the sooner the trade make up their minds to the inevita-ble the better. Already we are experience

ing a scarcity in Texas and such wools, and if you ask us where they are gone we can only answer the short clip is being swallowed up in a greatly increased consumption. For the Michigan Farmer. STEAM AND HOT AIR HEATING

FOR HOUSES.

STEAM HEATING FOR FARM HOUSES.

In answer to a query by "Subscriber" of Hudson, I would say that the first cost of a steam heating plant for a house 30x40 feet, two stories high, would be from \$400 to Steam heating apparatus for heating small

houses are now perfect in every particular, attention only being required twice a day to supply the magazine with coal and to remove the ashes. An automatic damper closes when the house is too warm, and opens when too cold. There is no question but that this method

of heating is more economical than any other method, still when interest on first cost is counted, it may be more in some cases. If the boiler is placed in a cellar, there is little or no danger from a frost. As the steam pressure need not exceed two pounds, there is positively no danger from an explosion Taken all in all, there is no method of heat ing so satisfactory as by steam, provided the works are well put in. HEATING BY HOT AIR FURNACE.

I have, often wondered why farmers do not use the wood-burning hot air furnace more for heating. Considering the amount of rough wood that can be burned in a furnace that otherwise would go to waste, to be found on nearly every large farm, this is probably a very economical way to heat Compared with stoves, the furnace saves lit. ter in all portions of the house, it gives bet ter ventilation and is much less trouble to take care of. Furnaces are frequently poor ly set up, the pipes for cold and hot air be ing badly arranged and out of proper pro portion. Such cases have frequently given a furnace a bad reputation, when the furnac was not at all in fault.

With a hot air furnace there is positively no danger of a "freeze up" nor an explosion, and if well set up, no danger of a fire The cost varies from \$100 to \$200, with pipes complete. For fuel burned economy is not so high as with steam heat, but a cheaper coarser fuel may be used. R. C. CARPENTER.

A QUESTION OF QUOTATIONS

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:-Being a manufacturer of cheese, and much of it finding market in Detroit, I am often confronted with something like the following: "Sending cheese to Detroit, I see. What are you getting?" "Eight cents," I answer. "Eight cents!" says my patron in surprise, "The Michigan Farmer and other Detroit papers, quote it at 8½ and 9c."

Now, Mr. Editor, I suppose you get

prices that jobbers sell to their trade at: but as the FARMER circulates among farmers and producers wholly, would it not be better to publish prices that the cheese would bring if taken there and sold to jobbers? Your method of quoting prices that sell at leads many astray, and dissatisfac tion is the result. You quote cheese at 8½ @9c. If I send a quantity down I only get 7½ @8c. I expected more, because Detroit papers said it was worth more. Give us the prices our product will sell for if put on your market, and not lead us off by quoting prices consumers pay.

GEO. B. HORTON.

his cheese; but most certainly some makers are getting nine cents. We know this from the statements of two interested partiesman who bought and the it. That some cheese sells higher than other makes every one is aware; but when we quote choice full-cream Michigan it is expected we will give the outside as well a the inside price. Why, that cheese retails a 15@16c per lb., so it cannot be prices to consumers we have been quoting. The only full-cream cheese selling at 71/2@8c per lb in this market is Ohio cheese, and we had no idea that any Michigan cheese was sell-

Mr. Horton may only get eight cents for

Isabella County Notes.

ing at any such figures.

WHITEVILLE, July 26, 1886. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

The harvest in Isabella County is nearly ecured and in fine order. The quality is excellent and the yield fair. Hay was light, and that not yet secured is badly dried up Pastures are in bad shape and all kinds of stock thin. The drouth has been very severe on us, and spring crops must be light, some oats having hardly room above the ground to put on the head. Farmer generally say, "'Taters will be 'taters' thi fall: ditto with corn. J. E. DAY.

WE direct the attention of peach-growers who are shipping peaches this way to the advertisement of Mr. E. H. Gawley. We can indorse him as a careful and reliable man, who will spare neither time nor energy to do well by his patrons. When you have Chicago loaded up with fruit, so that it is impossible to sell it at any price, send a few shipments to this city so as to realize enough for your crop to at least pay for picking it. You will find a steadier market here and fewer sharks than in the metropolis of the west, and generally get more net cash for your products. Detroit is really a first-class fruit market, and we note that Mr. Parker Earle, the noted fruit-grower of Illi nois, has made it his headquarters from which to distribute his fruit. You will get Mr. Gawley's address in his advertisement

MR. T. A. BIXBY, of South Haven, this State, sends the following statement of the weight of his Shropshire lambs at four onths old: 95, 92, 91, 90, 90, 87, 86, 85, 85, and 77 lbs. A ewe suckling a lamb 204 lbs.; mported ram Conqueror, 16 months old 224 lbs. Have others as good according to age. Of his wool clip this season he writes: 'My wool I shipped to Chicago, and sold t for 26%c per lb. unwashed. My grade Merino wool, unwashed, sold for 23 and 24 cents. Home offering was 20 cents, with no competition.

E. Roulo, of Springwells, sowed 14 acres of Clawson wheat, and harvested 640 bushels, a yield of 46 2-7 bushels to the acre.

SENATOR PALMER'S SPEECH ON the boys have slept nights and have store the products of neighborhood pilfering, in which they have indulged to some extent.

The oleomargarine bill has not yet been signed by the President. Attorney General Garland has declared it a constitutional measure, and we hope the President will make up his mind to put his signature to it. In this connection we direct our readers to the speech of Senator Palmer on the bill. It contains a great deal of information, and discusses the question with a closeness to facts which shows the Senator has not been proprietor of a Jersey herd in vain. Taking it all in all it was really the best speech made on the bill, and contains the strongest arguments advanced by any one why this bill should become a law.

P. S. Since the above was in type, the telegraph brings us word that the President signed the bill yesterday.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan. Pontiac has a hand tournament Augus

Alex. Brown, Jr., who ran away from Jackson with \$1,000 belonging to a military company, was arrested at Tacoma, W. T., last week.

The Howell opera house was last week bid in at mortgage sale for \$8,500; it is valued at \$15,000. Plainwell is to have a new brick jail. It is good a town that the lockup will have bu

Boys playing with matches destroyed barns belonging to H. R. Lovell and R. Folds, at The Lowell Journal refers to the encamp

ment of State troops at Brighton as nual State drunk. Judge David Johnson died at Jackson la

week, from an injury to his thumb which resulted in blood poisoning. A wood pulp factory is being built at Al pena, which will have four digesters, each capable of holding 280 tons.

The four regiments of Michigan State troops received a total of \$20,438.42 for services dur-ing the recent encampment.

An incendiary fire at Sturgis destroyed Tracy's business block last week, with a loss to owner and occupants of \$6,000. The M. C. R. R. will build a new freigh

house at Mason, which will be 140x36, with corrugated iron sides and gravel roof. Twelve young farmers of Ionia County departed for Dakota last week, proposing to make the territory their permanent home.

R. G. Hart, of Lapeer, has recently sold ten thousand dollars worth of blooded stock. It goes to the States of Ohio and Arkansas. A disease supposed to be genuine hog lera is decimating the swine in Huron County, especially in the vicinity of Bad Axe

ending July 24 there were shipped by express from Ann Arbor 1,856 bushels of raspberries Mr. Daniel Root, of Hudson, is making sorghum sugar again this season. His las season's "sugaring off" was about 6,000 lbs A committee tried to raise \$10,000 at Ionia

to secure manufactories to the town, but

ded in obtaining but \$5,000 and threw up

Ann Arbor Courier: For the two weeks

John B. Ramsey, principal of the Flint Normal School, has commenced suit against the Flint Daily News for damaging his reputation \$5,000 worth.

Horace Hinckley, on trial at Centreville for killing George Allen, will put in four years and six months on a State contract at Jackson

orison for his crime.

From ten acres of celery at Kalamazoo, oseph Dunkley pulled 30,000 stalks, which the sold for \$4,800. He will raise another crop on the same land this season. Byron Bangs, of Paw Paw, died very sud-

search of employment, last week. Death was

due to neuralgia of the heart. H. M. Queal, one of the pioneers of Web ster, Washtenaw County, was buried last week. He had resided on the land he took up from the government since 1835.

P. W. Fishburn, of Monroe, has an apricot tree which is bearing its second crop this year. There are about four bushels of fruit on the tree, which is eight or nine years old. Oil was struck on Chas. Bailey's farm

he vield is from five to twenty barrels daily

and the supply of gas is inexhaustible. Oth wells will be drilled. It is said that there were thousands of not picked at all owing to the low price. Over shels were shipped by a single Pontia

A lawsuit is the outcome of the breaking o peach tree limb belonging to A. Packard, o recumseh, by a little daughter of Cheste Bronson. Both parties to this suit will b

viser and poorer before it is settled. The attention of parties looking for a new ocation is called to the following item from the Howell Republican: "Church socials and estivals are few and far between in Howel

Few towns like this in that respect.' A model district schoolhouse has been erect ed in District No. 5, Thetford township, Gene see County. It can accommodate 60 pupils on seats which cost \$185, is furnished with

The East Saginaw & Averill Lumber Co. has ust been organized at East Saginaw, with a said up capital stock of \$90,000. A. W. Wright s president. The company will operate in Midland, Ogemaw, Bay, Saginaw, and Gladwin

A brother and one sister of J. M. Rhodes. Tife Lake, have died from religious insanity and now Mrs. Rhodes herself has become in ane through excitement attending a revival neeting, and she has been sent to the Traverse City asylum. If the latest report from Ionia is true, that town is destined to out-rank Chicago in size and Niagara Falls in attraction. The latest is that a mineral spring has been found

on a farm near the city, the contents of which will make a person drunk in 15 minutes. Saginaw Courier: The total shingle cut of the Muskegon mills for the season is estimated at 275,000,000. There are eight shingle mills and 35 saw mills now in operation employing

3,500 men. The booming company have about 1,000 men, making a total of 4,500 men mployed on the river and in the mills. Jonesville Independent: From the looks of clover seed in this vicinity, and presuming that the drought which has rendered the crop almost an entire failure here has had the same ffect elsewhere, the chances are that by next g clover seed will be very high. It will bly pay our farmers to lay in an early

supply. Hamilton Stone, of Ovid, fell into the exca ration of the Y. M. C. A. building on Grand River Avenue, this city, about one o'clock on the morning of the 29th, and, striking his head on a sewer-pipe, was instantly killed. There was no light at the obstruction, and the responsible parties will probably be sued for democras. nages.

Lapeer Democrat: The English sparroy the pesty little flend, has appeared as a new enemy to the wheat fields in this vicinity. A large flock of them would settle on a field of ripening wheat, just as it was ready to cut and prey upon the heads of the wheat, extracting the kernels and leaving the grou white with chaff.

Corunna Independent: Wright Bullard, of Corunna Independent: Wright Bullard, of Venice, has had a lively time with a well he undertook to dig. They had reached a depth of 21 feet on quitting work one day last week, and no signs of water; but on going to the well in the morning found it nearly full of water. Two pumps were put in, and worked steadily for several hours, but could only

Ionia Sentinel: Robber's Boost is the appellation of a caved-in cellar in a vacant lot on east Lafayette Street, which has been fixed up with boards and otherwise improved for ds and otherwise improved for dation of a half dozen novel reading boys whose ideal of manhood is nodeled after the Jesse James type. How

General.

A natural gas company, with a capital of \$250,000, has been organized at Montreal George A. Jenks, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by the President as solicitor general of the department of justice.

The Northern Pacific railroad has sold

river, at an average price of \$2 per acre. It is said that a syndicate has been formed to corner the Bourbon whiskey market, by buying up the whiskies of 1879 to 1883 in

Two women, each claiming to be the genuine and only widow, make claim to the estate of the late E. C. Z. Judson, better known as "Ned Buntline."

MICH. Mich. S Indiana Illinois Iowa St Kansas Kentuc Montan Nebrasis New Young Texas S West Y Wiscons Provinci Central North E North E North E North F St. Louil Tri-Stat

Western

Central l Bastern North Es Western Armada Avon Ag Brighton Central l

Dowagia Fenton I Hadley I Milford I Northern North Be Oakland

Berrien Co Barry Co Clinton Co Eaton Co Hillsdale

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ith Reve

A mysterious fever is devastating West Elizabeth, Pa., and deaths are occurring at the rate of three or four per diem. Sixty persons are down with the disease.

Mrs. John Prell, of Pitsburgh, took a bottle containing holy water, as she supposed, and sprinkled herself with it. The bottle contained sulphuric acid and she is horribly dis-

The lightning attending a severe thunder. storm general over eastern Massachusetts last week, destroyed over \$35,000 worth of property, and killed one man and a number of horses.

M. M. Stewart, of Caledonia, P. E. I., met ome men in New Xork and bought \$700 worth sf bogus money. He sent his valies home ond when he called for it at the express office ae found it contained a brick

The parcel post service between the Dominion and the united kingdom will go into effect Aug. 1. Parcels will be shipped weekly. Those weighing over three pounds or more than two feet long will not be carried. Capt. McDonald, of the Gloucester schooner

Thos. F. Bayard, which was seized by the Canadian authorities, has sued the government for \$4,000 for driving his vessel off the sed by the coast in violation of treaty obligations The trial of the anarchists concerned in the

Haymarket riot was in progress at Chicago last week. Spies was identified as the man who lighted the fuse, Schnaubeit as the bomb-thrower, and Fisher as a companion. The House and Senate fail to agree upon the sundry civil appropriation bill. There are nearly 250 points of difference, involving 83,500,000, and it is probable the adjournment of Congress will be delayed on that account.

The French steamer Labrador, from Havre, arrived at New York last week with her cargo on fire. Her 194 passengers were rescued, safe but badly frightened. The 165

It has just transpired that mail pouch No. 353, sent to St. Louis from New York June 23 353, sent to St. Louis from New York June 23 and containing \$28,000 worth of money, bonds, drafts, checks, etc., was stolen from the car and no clew to its whereabouts as yet

has been found. John Pierson, farmer, of Lawrence, Ks., shot his wife and then killed himself last week. His wife had applied for a divorce, but her husband agreed later to make an equal division of the property. In so doing he became angry, with the result above

stated. Fifteen irate females of Millerstown, Pa., indignant at P. A. Rattigan's strictures on the members of the W. C. T. U., in his news-paper, armed themselves with whips and gave him a good whipping. Rattigan made no resistance, and the women stopped when they got tired.

Willie Sells, of Erie, Neoshe Co., Ks., was found guilty last week of the murder of his whole family, consisting of father, mother, brother and sister. He is but sixteen years old, but throughout his trial maintained a onchalance so great as to lead many to be eve him insane.

The Illinois Central is said to be considering he advisability of laying an independent line nto St. Louis from Springfield instead of using the Vandalia track from Effingham. It as also made a close traffic agreement with he St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas railroad for

A horrible story comes from Tattnall Co., Ga., to the effect that a negress, who was called on to prepare dinner for some negro picnickers, killed a four-year-old child left in her charge, cooked and served it to the her charge, cooked and served it to the negroes. The child's father discovered the orime, and chained the negress to a stake and burned her alive.

The United States flagship Tennessee was ongaged in torpedo practice in the harbor at Portland, Me., one day last week when one of the torpedoes exploded prematurely and made a large hole in the hull of the vessel. A mass of rigging fell on the crowded decks and nearly killed one seaman and badly wounded several others.

Robert and Eliza Melville, of New York, are in jail for cruelly treating their neice, thirteen years of age, who was found chained to the floor and nearly starved to death. It is said the object of the Melvilles was to kill the child by degrees and secure the property belonging to her, her father, a wealthy physician of Peoria, Ill., being dead and she nis only heir. John Henderson of Red Bank, N. J., own-

ing \$10,000 in his own right, quarreled with his best girl, who afterward refused to make up" with him. He accordingly made his will, dividing his property among his riends, leaving \$5,000 to erect a monumen to the lady when she died, \$2,000 to her at his death, etc., and reserving \$1,000 to "drown Sheldon Burns and his cousin Elbert Burns,

Sheldon Burns and his cousin Elbert Burns, of Point Pleasant, W. Va., loved the same girl. Both chanced to call on her upon the same evening, and decided to fight with revolvers to settle their claims. In spite of the tears and screams of the terrified girl, the men adjourned to the yard, and in the battle which followed, Sheldon was killed and Elbert mortally wounded. A Bohemian living in the suburbs of Pitts

ourg, Pa., roasted a fat dog last week and served it up at a feast, to which several of his served it up at a reast, to which several of his country-men and country-men were invited. They all ate heartily of the flesh,, considering it a great luxury. Nearly all who partook of the meat were taken sick, their symptoms resembling those caused by poison. The doctors think some of them will die.

A terrible story of destitution comes from abrador. The Esquimaux settlement of likkak, once containing a population of 130, as been completely related to the complete of 130, and the complete of 130 and 130 are the complete of 130 and 130 are the complete of 130 are th has been completely wiped out by famine. Food gave out in March, and in June the Food gave out in March, and in June the natives were mad with hunger and resorted to cannibalism, eating the flesh of those who had been killed by the cold. Sickness followed this diet, and July 1st there were but 16 persons alive in the village. These started down the coast, in the hope to reach Cape Mugford, but the party was attacked by white bears, and all but two killed by them, being too enfeebled by famine to fight the ferocious beasts. Half the entire population of Labrador are reported to have died from hunger. from hunger. The commissioner of internal revenue has

issued a tabulated statement, showing in de-tail the receipts from internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 4886. The receipts from ermented liquors include a tax on 20,710,963 arrels, an increase of 1.524,980 barrels over the proceding year. barrels, an increase of 1,524,960 barrels over the preceding year. Allowing 40 gallons to a barrel, this gives 828,437,320 gallons as the quantity of fermented liquors of domestic manufacture consumed last year by the peo-ple of the United States. On the basis of 60,000,000 of population this gives a per capita of consumption of 13 gallons and three quarts, with nearly 14,000,000 quarts to dis-tribute in glasses. Assuming that these quarts, with nearly 14,000,000 quarts to dis-tribute in glasses. Assuming that these liquors were consumed by one-half the population, would give to each individual co umer over 27 gallons.

Mexican outrages upon American citizens continue. Editor Cutting is still in jail, the Mexican outrages upon American cuazuacontinue. Editor Cutting is still in jail, the "American policy" seeming to be timewasting diplomacy rather than active measures. If a formal demand for Cutting's release has been made by the American government it has been treated with utter neglect by the Mexicans. The affair calculated to stir up the American eagle, however, is the case of Francisco Rasures, a naturalized American, who, though prominent men in his native town bear witness that he was an honorable, upright citizen, was arrested in Texas as a horse-thief, extradited, taken to Piedras Negras, Mexico, and by order of the chief of police, a Mexican named Mondrogon, taken from jail eight hours after his arrival,

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FAIRS FOR 1886.

STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS

NAME OF SOCIETY.	HELD AT.	DATE.	SECRETARY.	POST OFFICE
MICH. STATE AG'L. SOCIETY Bich. State Horticultural Society Indiana State Ag'l Society. Illinois State Ag'l Society. Illinois State Ag'l Society. Kansas State Ag'l Society. Kentucky State Ag'l Society. Notrasks State Ag'l Society. Notrasks State Ag'l Society. New York State Ag'l Society. Ohlo State Ag'l Society. Permsylvania State Ag'l Society.	Indianapolis Chicago Des Moines Topeka Lexington Helena Lincoln, Neb Utica Columbus Philadelphia Columbia	September 13 to 17 Sept'r 27 to Oct 2 September 6 to 10. September 3 to 10. September 30 to 23 Aug. 31 to Sept. 4. August 23 to 28. September 10 to 17 September 23 to 28 Aug. 30 to Sept. 3 September 6 to 18.	Chas. F. Mills J. R. Shafter Geo Y. Johnson. Thos. L. Martin Francis Pope Robt, W. Furnas. T. V. Harrison W. I. Chamberlain	GrandRap ids Indianapolis. Springfield. Fairfield. Lawrence. Lexington. Helena. Brownville. Albany. Columbus. Harrisburg.
reas State rai and the west Virginia State Ag'l Society Wisconsin State Agr'l Society. Provincial Exhibition. Provincial Exhibition. Norin Eastern Ind. Fair Asso'n. Norind. & So'n Mich. Ag'i S'y Northern Wisconsin Ag'l Asso'n.	Wheeling. Miswaukee. Guelph. Hamiston, Ont. Waterloo. South Bend. Osnkosh. St. Louis. Toledo.	ect. 26 to Nov. 6. September 6 to 11. September 20 to 24 September 20 to 25 Sept. 27 to Oct. 1 October 4 to 8 September 13 to 17 October 4 to 9 September 6 to 11 September 6 to 11	Sydney Smith Ge rge Hook Cinton Babbitt Henry Wade Jonathan Davis W H Leas Chas, G. Towle A. C. Austin F. J. Wade Chas, Reed	Dallas. Wheeling. Madison. Toronto. Hamilton. Waterloo. Mishawaka. Oshkosh. St. Louis. Toledo.

MICHICAN DISTRICT AND COUNTY FAIRS.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	HELD AT	DATE.	SECRETARY.	Post Offic
And Agricultural Society Berrien County Agricultural Society Bary County	Armada. Rochester Righton Hubbardston Dowagiac Fenton Hadley Milford Greenville. Benton Harbor Farmington Plymouth Petersburg. Stockbridge Litchfield Plainwell. Allegan Bay City Coldwater Niles. St. Johns Charlotte Hillsdale Adrian Lapeer Midland Bear Lake. Monroe Pontiac Hart Evart Centerville. Owosso Vassar	October 12 to 14 September 21 to 24 October 5 to 8 September 31 to 24 October 5 to 8 October 5 to 8 September 21 to 24 October 5 to 8 September 21 to 24 October 5 to 8 September 12 to 24 September 28 to Oct 1 October 5 to 8 Sept. 28 to Oct 1 October 5 to 8 Sept. 28 to Oct 1 September 28 to 30 September 28 to 30 September 20 to 24 Sept. 27 to Oct 1 September 30 to 24 Sept. 28 to Oct 1 October 5 to 8 September 21 to 24 Sept. 28 to Oct 1 September 21 to 24 Sept. 28 to Oct 1 September 21 to 24 Sept. 38 to Oct 1 September 21 to 24 Sept. 38 to Oct 1 September 21 to 24 Sept. 38 to Oct 1 September 21 to 24 Sept. 38 to Oct 1 September 32 to 30 September 31 to 24 September 31 to 24 September 31 to 28 September 31 to 30	Frank Joslyn Geo. F. Lewis. James Cox. George F Adams. Theo. Dahlmann Louis Meyer. N M Campbell. J O B craft Walter Blackmore H S Bingham J. S. Hewitt. C. C. Merritt. R Morritl. R Morritl. J M. Collier. A A Mather W. C. Nichols. L. B. Agard. Wm. H. Hooper. G H LaFleur. W H Fennell. J. D. W. Fisk E P Ely. C as H Bauer. Merritt Frink. Seth Ketchum. F. M. Halloway. E L Mills I H Butterfield. H L Fairchild J N Brodie T. J. Shoemaker. H A Conant. H A Wyckoff. E. D. Richmond. W Stoddard Samnel Cross. A Lee Williams. R S Weaver.	Lansing. Ypsilanti. Saginaw Cit Grand Rapid Armada. Rochester. Rochester. Brighton. Hubbardston Dowagiac. Fenton. Goodrich. Milford. Greenville. Benton Harb Farmington. Plymouth. Petersburg. Stockbridge. Litchfield. Plainwell. Allegan. Bay City. Coldwater. Niles. Kastings. St. Johns. Charlotte. Hillsdale. Adrian Lapeer Midland Bear Lake. Monroe. Pontiac. Hart. Etvart. Centerville Owosso. Watrousville Paw Paw.

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Marquis of Londonderry has been ap-ed Viceroy of Ireland. He is regarded political figurehead, the most useless species?"

and 26,000 Cuban slaves will be set

mense theatre at Tinnevelly, British mense theatre at lintevery, was destroyed by fire last week while ad with people. Over 100 Hindoos were

English and Australasian government an influential company to lay cable incouver to Brisbane, in Queensland, ley, N. S. W., via the Sandwich island is said that the German merchants a been almost completely ruined, abolition by the Russian governof the freedom of that port. One intreceived a consignment of tea after sing of the port worth \$350,000, and

ner Hok, of Canton, was attacked lars ago by Chinese pirates while on ssage between Penang and Atcheen. ptain, chief engineer and first officer illed in attempting to defend the ves-he captain's wife and the remainder see on heard were then pricagars and

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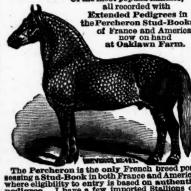
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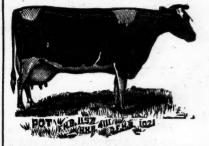
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THE MESSAGE OF THE ROSE.

Since on my suit, alas! My lady sweet doth frown, I lay where she may pass, A wild rose down.

But first, lest it should grieve Thus to be placed so low Into its heart I breathe All my heart's woe.

Her nature is so sweet, Even her little feet Will not wound thee.

Where thine own color glows Warm on her dainty cheek, She'll lift thee, happy rose, Then, dear rose, speak!

My intercessor be, And in her tiny ear Whisper, "He loveth thee, Who sent me, dear!"

-Margaret Deland, in Harp

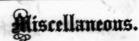
REMEMBERED.

I bear through life the pleasant thought of forever fair; Thave not witness

pain or care: laughing eye; I have not seen the spirit grieve, on cheeks the soft tints die

A fadeless bloom is on her face, still brown each

Her image never can grow old, it stays un Se pure, so fair, my heart doth hold all that she



IN RHETTA'S GARDEN.

BY MARY L. B. BRANCH.

It was only a little spot south of the house but the violets blossomed sooner there than anywhere else, and great bursting pinks made the air spicy while other people's were only in bud. There were daffodils in the grassy border, and blue-bells, and blue spider-lilies. There were two rose bushes one cinnamon, and one damask, while double sweet gilly-flowers sowed themselves and came up every year along with mignonette and chrysanthemums.

It was a sweet, fragrant, old-fashio little garden, which Rhetta's mother had tended and taken pleasure in, and now it was Rhetta's. There she worked all her spare half-hours, sowing and watering, weeding and transplanting, till her little hands were brown, and her cheeks like her own einnamon roses. Aunt Doress, in the kitchen, used to wonder.

"How on airth can that child be so content all alone, out in her posy bed?"

But Rhetta was not so often alone of late since they had taken the boarder. Ralph Gallender found that the pleasantest path to the house lay through the little flower gar den; and when his jobs of copying failed to occupy his time, what could be more natural than to use his leisure helping the blush ing gardener? It was he who carried away all the weeds, divided the white peony roots and reset them, and dug more thoroughly than Rhetta ever could have done, around the dear old rose bushes.

Over their work they fell to talking, a young people will, and already Rhetta's father began to watch them a little anxious ly above his spectacles as he sat on the porch, while one of the neighbors had remarked privately to Aunt Dorcas that it was a pity young Callender was not a tane as well as of family.

In truth riches had taken unto themselve wings, and flown away from the Callendars a veer before, so that Ralph, instead of be pening junior partner in and old and prosper ous Lusiness, saw nothing before him but what his two hands could earn, and being totally unprepared for such a prospect, he had to take a little time to get used to it, and to find out which way to turn. Meanwhile he had drifted to this suburban town, and while waiting to find a situation as clerk or accountant, did copying to support himself, and boarded at Rhetta's.

It was the day they had been transplant ing touch-me-nots, and Ralph had thrown himself down under the plum tree for a respite, while Rhetta pulled the faded blossoms from the primrose. He might have been nthropic enough at that moment if he had chosen, for the last line of copying lay upon his table, finished, with not so much as a hint of an order for any more. Wors than that, the clerk's place he had been hop ing for, had that very morning been given to another. If he had got it, he could have spoken to Rhetta at once. His glance followed her as she bent ever

her plants, her garden bonnet dropping back from her bright brown hair, and his fingers sought instinctively a little ring that hid in his vest pocket. The old Callender pride had come to this, that he only waited for the barest chance of being able to earn a living, before he offered heart and hand to pretty fittle Rhetta Wood, whose bonny face was all her dowry. But he could not help letting love color

his words a little, when he said, presently, to Rhetta, as he watched her:

When I make my fortune, you shall have greenhouses and hot-beds, and gardens laid out on terraces.'

"Like Colonel Porter's ?" langhed Rhetta, blushing over her trowel, "Oh haps you ever seen his place. Mr. Callender! It's over on the west side,'

"I think I have passed it." answered th young man in differently. "Big trees, three terraces, ribbon beds, and a peacock on the lawn. Is that the place ?"

"Yes; isn't it splendid?' exclaimed Rhet. ta. "I always go that way when I take s walk by myself; and oh, how I do long some times for things I see the gardener throwin away-slips, and cuttings, and roots that he thins out! Perfectly lovely plants!"

"Why don't you ask him for them?" "Ask him?" and Rhetta caught her breath at the very idea of her doing so audactous a thing. "Why, I wouldn't dare." "But don't you know them? The family,

"No; how could I? Rose Porter and I

rides by and sees me, she bows and smiles; no one must know of it. but that isn't being acquainted. She is as The fire-flies flashed in the grass, the flow-

was busy weaving a true-love knot of grass blades and when it was done he gave it to Rhetta. She blushed again over it, and went on talking about flowers.

"I wish I could get some slips of Colone Porter's geraniums," she said; "he has so many kinds, and I have only this little pink one. And I want a root of a day-lily very much, and some tea-rose cuttings, and double Genoese violet: a blue salvia, too, and-oh, Mr. Callender, look! There is Rose Porter now, driving up the street in time forth. her pony phaeton. Isn't she lovely?"

As the jaunty basket phaeton moved slow ly by, a bright, pretty face glanced from it, smiling cordially at Rhetta, and then was overspread by a look of sudden recognition and pleased surprise at sight of Ralph Callender, who took off his hat respectfully.

"Why, do you know her?" asked Rhetta

"I find I do. She and my sister Sallie became great friends two years ago at Newport-or was it Nahant? And Miss Porter spent the holidays at our house the next winter. I thought it must be she when you described her."

Ralph Callender paused and gazed reflect tively at the ground. He was recalling that gay holiday season when Rose Porter and his sister were the belles of their set. He could have counted his friends then by the hundred, and now- "Poverty does make a difference," he thought, bitterly. All who had it in their power to aid him had turned a cold shoulder. He was simply a poor man seeking employment, and he felt at odds

Rhetta, grown suddenly shy, pulled away the dead leaves from the pink root, and said nothing. Newport! Nahant! And people like the Porters for intimate friends! It seemed to remove Ralph far from her quiet, even life and to set him where she had no

The backet phaeton was now seen returning down the street, with its pretty occupant, ' for you." who stopped her ponies opposite the cottage Ralph Callender that he at once went out of the garden and stood in the road at her side. Rhetta saw them shake hands in the mos friendly manner, heard Rose's musica laughter and sweet voice, though she could not distinguish the words; and in a few noments more, to her surprise, Ralph stepped into the phaeton, sat down by Rose, took the reins in his hands, and drove rapidly away, with a backward glance and smile, which to Rhetta seemed to say:

"She is an old friend, you see!" But when he did not come home to dinne

she thought it strange. Her father and Aunt Dorcas made no comment, for Ralph had often been absent at that hour when seeking for employment. Rhetta did not mention that he drove away with Rose Porter, but a neighbor who watched them, came in during the afternoon and spoke of it with great interest. Aunt Dorcas at once felt a creat interest, too, and Rhetta found it so trying to listen to their remarks and surises that she slipped out of the house to ner garden, and did hard weeding in her ower beds for two hours, without sparing erself. But she heard every step that passed by on the sidewalk, and knew that Ralph Callender did not come.

The afternoon waned restlessly away He would surely come back by supper-time; and Rhetta, in a fresh gown, with pansie at her belt, hummed little songs as she noved about setting the table for Aunt

"I wouldn't put on that dish of honey," he's coming." "Oh, he'll come," said Rhetta; but ster

ped singing. Mr. Wood came in, washed his face an ands at the sink, and sat down in his place

at the table. Aunt Dorcas passed him a cup

"Where's Callender?" he asked, looking

"Why, haven't you heard?" said Aun "He drove off with Rose Porter Dorcas. nd we haven't caught sight of him since.'

"The Porters are old friends of his, aid Rhetta, flushing up. "Hum! hum!" muttered her father, as h

drank his tea from the saucer, in which he had cooled it. Aunt Dorcas now questioned the girl as t all she knew about this old friendship, and at the close said, with the air of one who

nercilessly:

"Well, like as not they'll make a mate of it. Birds of a feather flock together." Supper was over, cleared away, and all the dishes washed, but still Ralph Callender did not come. As it grew dark, Mr. Wood strolled off to chat with the neighbors, and Aunt Dorcas, putting on her bonnet and black silk shawl, went to the weekly prayermeeting. Rhetta, left free from comment went out into her little garden, and leaned against the plum tree, with a strange, dull days and weeks since Ralph drove away with smiling, pretty Rose Porter. And she herself had begun to think of him as somehow her own. That very morning, under that very tree there had been in his looks and in his tones touches of tenderness that had filled her heart with subtle happiness But now it was all over: in an instant she had lost him. Rose Porter had taken him away, and though he might come back, h would never, never be the same Ralph again. She left a girlish certainty of that The little bright dream was over.

At first she did not blame Rose, robably she had loved him two years ago and had been influenced to give him up or count of his poverty, and now, regretting the step, had come to reclaim him.

"Well. I can take my turn and give him up too," thought Rhetta, with great hot ars springing to her eyes. "Only I can never drive after him and bring him back in

And at that she threw berself upon the lewy grass and wept unrestrainedly. She was too young to be capable of the terrible earless sorrow with which an older wome may meet bereavement and heart-break she only knew that everything had changed since morning, that Ralph had gone away,

went to the same school, and when she that she was very, very wretched, and that

beautiful as a princess. It is time for her to ers were heavy with dew, the air was full of be at home now; she has been in Washing- the fragrance of mignonette, heliotrope, and roses, but Rhetta did not heed them. She only felt that night was kind to make such darkness and solitude in the garden that no one could see her or hear her, poor miserable little Rhetta Wood, crying for her lost happiness that had never really been hers. And now it seemed to her that Rose was cruel, from the midst of her wealth, her uxury, and her dozens of lovers, to come swooping down upon this one chance of bliss in a lifetime. For Rhetta was sure that in all the years to come she should never, never marry. That was all over from this

The crickets hummed about her, the night moths brushed by her unheeded; the moon rose, but she did not know it. She was thinking how she should live all her life long in the little old house. After a while her aunt Dorcas would die, and she would be left alone with her father. Then after a while he too would, die, and she would live n there, an old, lonely woman. From this reverie she was aroused by the

stopping of wheels, and cheerful voices at "Rhetta! Rhetta!" shouted somebody, in

joyous, manly tones. She rose to her feet in the moonlight, be wildered and uncertain. Was she dream

ing, or was it Ralph really calling her. "Rhetta, is that you under the plum-tree Come here for a moment to the gate." Yes, that was Ralph calling her. With girlish celerity she smoothed back her dis

ordered hair, and ran to the gate. There he stood, his arms filled with flowers, which he loaded upon her, while Colonel Porter's coachman, who had brought him home, was almost staggering under the weight of an immense basket, full of bloom and fra grance, which he made haste to deposit or the garden walk. "Everything is here," said Ralph, gayly

-"the geraniums, the day-lilies, the tearose bushes, and the double violets. Roots, slips, cuttings, all you wanted, you have them now, and I'll set them every one out

"Oh, how beautiful! how beautiful!" mur with such an evident intention to speak to mured Rhetta, very softly and gently. She was wholly overcome by the strange ending of her passionate grief. The coachman departed, leaving the two

lovers alone in the moonlit garden. Lovers they were, for Ralph drew Rhetta close to his heart, while he placed upon her finger the ring that had waited hidden in his pocket. "You know what this means, darling?"

he said, fervently. "My way is clear be fore me now. Colonel Porter has given me a chance in his own business, beyond any thing I dared to hope. You don't know how hard it has been for me to wait till ! had a right to ask you to be my own little Rhetta always-always!"

Happy Rhetta! The moon ought to hav laughed right out to see how her face had changed, it was so full now of smiles and blushes. Aunt Dorcas, hurrying home an hour later

eager to explain how she gone to sit awhile with poor old Mrs. Davis, who had sciatica. was taken all aback by hearing merry voices under the plum-tree, and finding Ralph and Rhetta there at work with trowels set ting out roots and tving up plants.

"Rose Porter sent me all these!" claimed Rhetta, triumphantly-"all this great basketful of loveliness and luxury and we must set them every one out to-night because night is the best time, and they will get the dew."

"For the land sakes!" ejaculated Auni Doreas. "Don't ve want the lantern ?" "Oh, the moon is as bright as day," said

fine blue salvia "Well! well!" the old lady exclaimed and then as if she dimly comprehended that something in the glamour of youth and omance might make it a thing to be desir ed to dig in gardens at unusual hours, she said no more, but went quietly into the

CHANGING HIS MIND.

Rufus Jones was a self-made, self-witte man, who had the peculiar characteristic of changing his plans constantly. When he built a house he drove the architect nearly crazy by his new suggestions, and his ear penters guite out of their minds by his new riews upon a closet, or the place of a win dow, or the course of a new gas pipe. Every day he had some fresh scheme, from the im provement of a business letter-head to meant to do her duty by all, no matter how great moral reform for this people. Nothing was done simply or quietly but always with complex plans for the accomplishment, make ing himself twice as much work as was nee essary, and tiring everybody with needles details. Every new plan seemed to Rufu Jones a very important matter to be excented at once. Yet usually before it was finished some other whims had completely changed the current of events. He was lord and master in his own house, and wife and children revolved around him of necessity. He was a kind man at heart, proud of his family. pain gnawing at her heart. It seemed like but this peculiarity of constant change dis rranged the domestic hearth very greatly. One day Mr. Jones appeared at the studi of Mr. Van Norman, a bran new artist direct from New York. He had come to try his fortunes in a western city, as the former place was so uncomfortably full of artists nany of whom found the earning of a living the most important of the arts. Mr. Jone courtly frame and bland smile made a pleas ant impression upon the painter. "Good morning. Perhaps you've heard of me? I am president of the Lake Kenosha Mining Company; large corporation and doing an excellent business!" and Mr. Jones compla cently stroked his beard just threaded with gray. "I live on Plato Avenue. Perhaps you have seen the house my own design; I find architects have to be told a great many things," and the mine-owner laughed as he bered the various discomfitures of his rehitect.

"I was east last summer with my family it Nantasket, and I want a large picture painted of us all, seated on the beach vatching the play of the waters."

"Yes sir!" said the artist, "I think I can nake a satisfactory picture. I have lived on the Atlantic Coast, and know the shore

ground, because it shows up well, and place Mrs. Jones at my side. You might paint her a little younger than she really is, because I think that would please her. Louisa and her lover at our right, engaged in earnest conversation, and Ruth and Tommy could be digging holes in the sand. I should like a schooner, sails all set, bearing down towards us. The watching of her would give an interested expression to our counten-

"Yes, Mr. Jones," and the artist bowed

"You will have a rich time with Mr. Jones," said a brother artist in an adjoining studio. "He changes his mind so often that he is the jest of the town."

"I'll manage him. Trust me for that," was the reply. Mr. Van Norman gave himself eagerly to

Mrs. Jones was painted with son more of the attractions of youth than she really possessed, and Mr. Jones with the dignity of a governor. All parties seemed pleased. One morning there was a loud rap at the door, and Mr. Jones entered, quite out of breath.

his work.

"I say, Mr. Van Norman, you must drop out Louisa's beau. I don't know what's happened, it would be awkward to have a young man represented as belonging to the Jones family, when things have taken a different turn."

This was a difficult matter, but the artist arranged it as neatly as possible, not without some decided remarks to his artist friend. however.

The warm weather took the Jones family as usual to Nantasket beach. Prices had greatly advanced on account of the increased popularity of the coast, and the bills were quite beyond Mr. Jones' expectations. A very heated conversation with the land-

lord left both parties in anything but a pleasant frame of mind. The outcome was the following letter to Mr. Van Norman: "Please paint the Nantasket house out o

my picture. The proprietor shall have no advertising in the Jones mansion." Mr. Van Norman was not pleased but h painted it out.

The Jones family, while at the sea-shor had often discussed this painting which was to be the delight of future generations. They had variously grouped themselves upon the beach to note the effect. A wrecked vessel had produced quite a sensation and again Mr Jones wrote to have this schooner painted in rather than the one in full sail as it would be more effective."

Van Norman was angry at this change, but saying to himself, "He will pay for these whims," went on with his work. A few days after Mr. Jones returned from Nantasket, he appeared at the studio leading

diminutive pug dog. "Mr. Van Norman, I've brought you Louisa's pet to take the place of her lover. She says she prefers pugs to young men

now-a-days, and I like to give her her way.' "Mr. Jones," said Van Norman, full of wrath, "you've spoiled the picture. No artist can paint when a man doesn't know his own mind for ten days at a time."

The rich man felt his dignity insulted 'Young man," he said, "when I hire you to paint a picture for mc I want it done acrding to my directions and not yours. You will get your pay for it and that's all you can ask. Rufus Jones has a mind of his own and reserves to himself the right to

ehange it." Only once more was the picture changed. The president of the Kenosha Mine had for some time been giving his time to the foundation of a society to be called "Fellows of Order and Love." It was to make a universal brotherhood for man; to build up good citizenship, restore peace, elevate the people, and prepare the way for the millennium. He desired to go down to posterity as the foundto be painted with a scroll upon his knees bearing the initials of this benevolent organ-

Van Norman with a peculiar smile worked away at the desired change, and in ten days the whole Jones family came to see the great

It was truly a marvel to beheld, but the artist had followed Mr. Jones' directions. The pug dog was painted over the man, the wreck upon the steamer in full sail the whole, in fact, was an incomprehensible, indistinguishable thing, the only excellent feature was the rotund figure of Mr. Jones with the initials on the scroll upon his knees, F. O. O. & L., the "and." because it was an unimportant word, being made small by the artist. The letters made a very significant and appropriate word, but Mr. Jone was not satisfied.

Louisa screamed, and the mother well nigh fainted, and the father was like a

"Fool! fool!" shouted Jones. "I'll make you sweat for that. A secundrel, a vaga bend, to serve me such a mean trick!' "I painted according to your directions,"

said the undisturbed artist, "and new I ex peet my pay." "Never! sir, never!" and the whole Jone.

mily strode out of the studio. The matter was tried at law, and the painting brought into court, to the unbounded amusement of all spectators. The sui was decided in favor of the artist, who had worked faithfully and under special direc tions, \$1,000 being awarded him. Rufus Jones had indeed reserved to himself the right to change his mind, but he paid dearly for the privilege.—Sarah K. Bolton in Cot

Jumbo, alive, weighed seven tons; stuffed, he weighs three tons. His height is twelve feet; length, fourteen feet; girth measurement, eighteen feet. The skin is nailed to a wooden form, over which it is stretched. Seventy-four thousand four hundred and eighty nails were used in nailing it and not one of them shows. A string that will pass around two ordinary men under the arms-they standing back to back-will just pass around the leg of Jumbo.

DEXERCISING HIS PREBOGATIVE .- " Dan." Yes, sire."

"Does not the Constitution give the Presi

out the right to disapprove of all bills? " It does, sire." Without exception?

"I know of no exception, my liege." Thanks, Dan. Then I will return this milinery bill with my disapproval.

A Necessity of Civilization.

him or not, is a necessity of civilization.

He may knock up against pedestrians in the street in a rather thoughtless manner, and now and then-but this is a very rare occurrence—he may neglect to deliver an important despatch owing to the superior attractions of "knuckledown," or he may exhibit less speed in getting back to his headquarters after the message has been delivered at the private address that he showed on the route out. It is quite impossible, by any process at present known to science. to prevent boys now and then from being a little boyish, and, if it were possible, it would be a great pity to apply the process. As a general rule, it must be admitted that the telegraphic urchin sots as a very faithful "bailee" of the buffcolored envelope during its transit from the nearest postoffice to its destination. The world would be somewhat duller, the streets would be a trifle less lively, by the total suppression of telegraph boys. If, for example, everybody took to the plan of hooking themselves on to a telephone office, the use of the telegraph messenger would suddenly cease. We should miss him very much. Some idle tears might be shed, especially on whose favorite corns no blundering boy has ever trod, in contemplating his sad and untimely fate. In process of time we may arrive at some invention which will entirely obviate all need of any intermediary to distribute the telegraphic messages as they arrive. Telegraph wires may be laid on to every house, like the water and the gas. Or, as we have hinted, telephones may come into general popularity. Or a patent doublebarrelled automatic and mechanical telegraph boy may be discovered among the inventions of the dim and distant future, which will bring our messages round to our separate doors with lightning-like rapidity and unfailing regularity. There would be no fear of a mechanical boy playing pitch-penny in the gutter. These developments may, we repeat, be reserved for posterity to gloat over. At present however, we cannot do without the human the often much too human. telegraph boy. He indisputably holds the field.

The Improvement of Umbrellas The improvement of umbrellas has been a field well cultivated by inventors. Hundreds of patents have been taken out, most of them for useless and some of them for fantastic and grotesque notions. One brilliant inventor devised a combination of umbrella and fowlingpiece, though this might perhaps be more justly reckoned among gun patents than among umbrella patents. Another inserted a pipe in the stick, so that one might console himself with tobacco while battling with the elements. A third fixed a sun dial in the handle. A fourth, laying himself out to please an effeminate generation, proposed that a kind of warming-pan arrangement should be inserted in the stick, so, as to insure that the fingers should not be chilled on a cold day. Another patentee put a small window in the cloth so that the wearer might see where he was going and avoid unpleasant and undignified encounters with strangers. Another thought it would be a nice thing to have a curtain tucked away inside the rim, which could be let down so as to envelope one's body like a mantle, and vet another conceived that the umbrella might have its silken expanse folded up inside the stick, and went to the expense of patenting his idea. The umbrella we earry about to-day does not seem susdirection. There can be no doubt that the circular shape, with the stick passing through the centre, does not give the greatest possible amount of protec for the quantity of silk exposed. When the rain is coming straight down a man wants to be where the stick is, right in the centre of his little canopy. As it is, he is pushed to one side, and, one shoulder gets wet, while part of his umbrella is of little use to him. It may be impossible to remedy this defect, but, if not, the man who succeeds in doing so will probably be lucky enough to carry off the fortune which the ingenious gentlemen just referred to fondly hoped in their day to obtain. What is most wanted, however, is an invention which would cause an umbrella, when lent to a friend or left behind in a shop, to return to its owner like a boomer ang.

Extinction of the Buffalo.

The tribes of Northern Montana, until within a few year, derived a large income from the sale of to lo robes, and also dried large quantities of buffalo meat for food. Frequently the Indians of a single agency would bring in, from the great buffalo hunt, five or six thousand robes, the best of which they would sell for \$5 apiece. Those were flush times for the traders. They would pay for the robes in goods at a large prefit and then sell the robes at a good dvance. But now customers are few and poor, and the trader's life is not an active and inspiring one. The buffalo disappeared suddenly. A goodly number were killed in 1882, a few in 1883, and not one in 1884. Since the disappearance of the buffalo the Northern ntana Indians have suffered much from want of food, and there have been too many cruel deaths by starvation. Congress, however, has made special appropriations for their relief and saved them from extinction.

Peculiarities of the Indian.

Marrying into an Indian tribe assures he white man an immunity from danger ie could not otherwise secure. Though ne is not considered one of the band, he s in a measure attached to it. His reationship is that of a mortgage to a louse, whose owner can't discharge it. In the event of a difficulty between his people and his tribe he remains perfectly neutral, taking care to keep out from between them. As an enemy, he would be hunted down. When trouble looms husband.

up he packs his traps and removes until The telegraph boy, whether we like it is over, and then returns with a Rip-Van-Winkle-like yawn, wondering what has happened in his absence. It is the position that has made him an object of some suspicion among the whites and Indians where neutrality is an unknown force. He is on neither side in a fracas, a situation more unfortunate than to be with the defeated, among a people who take a hand in everything. He may be brave, but he is circumscribed, bound

down by his domestic relations, but pow-

erless for action.

According to prairie law it is disreputable for a white man to abandon his dusky wife until she has grown too old to work for him. Then he may send her back to her tribe if he so elect. The obligation upon the wife is different, She must not desert the husband for another white man, but she may leave him for another Indian who wants to marry her, provided she has no children. If a squaw desires to abandon her hus band, the Indian of her choice must put back the price originally paid to her mother. He may abate no jot or tittle, and it is in such payment that the divorce is perfected. She then becomes a single woman, free to marry, but she cannot live near her former husband. She must move away with her new yenture. Such divorces are not infrequent It is a difficult thing for a squaw to perfectly adapt herself to her white husband. He may be of the kindliest disposition, but his ways are not as her ways, and though she struggle with all her strength to draw closer to her existence a part of his, she cannot make him one of her kind, and she drifts away from him. The birth of children directs her thoughts into a new channel, and lessens the chasm between them; but without them he has but little hope of keeping her to himself. Sooner or later she will find her affinity.

A Western Pack Train, We had often heard of pack trains,

but our ideas had never assumed a defin-

ite form until it was our good fortune to

witness the packing and departure of fifty mules and three horses, with five drivers. The merchandise all having been previously collected and carefully packed (a labor requiring many days, as every whiskey barrel must be enshrouded in burlaps, and other goods made into bales), the mules are led into a large open shed and placed opposite each other and facing the bales, upon which the weight of each is marked. The animals are then called out of the ranks by their respective names, and respond by taking a step or two forward. Leather blinders are placed over the eyes of the animal to be laden; then a saddle, cloth or blanket; then the "aparahoes," immense pannier-like arrangements, securely fastened on by the united efforts of two men, while the mule, who is no novice in the business, resists their efforts as much as possible by puffing himself up, and making it difficult to accomplish the operation. The smaller animals are packed first and with the lighter goods, two bundles of corresponding weight being placed in opposite panniers. It requires two or three men to lift these burdens to their positions, where they must be held until as many more strap and rope them. The mule, meantime, makes all the trouble he can. knowing that he is being imposed upon; he grooms and grants, kicks and squeals, and in some instances lies down, and tries to roll over, as soon as released from the hands of his termentors, and it requires all the persuasion of kieks and blova, vigorously applied, to induce him to rise. The weights placed upon them vary from two hundred and twenty-five pounds to four hundred and eighty, the latter being the weight of two barrels of whiskey. They are a motley crew. Some have merely bags piled one upon another to an immense height; and others are almost lost to sight between two square boxes; two have steves on their backs, whose pretruding pipes look bruised and battered, after the attempts of their carriers to roll over. Beans and sugar, kerosene and candles, tea, coffee and oysters, with everything else that is consumed in a mining camp, is placed on the backs of these animals.

Servian Mountaineers. Mountaineers are said to be "always

freemen:" one can with equal truthfulness add that the costumes of mountaineers' wives and daughters are always more picturesque than those of their sisters in the valleys. In these Balkan mountains their custumes are a truly wonderful blending of colors, to say nothing of fantastic patterns, apparently medley of ideas borrowed from Occident and Orient. One weman we just passed is wearing the flowing pantaloons of the Orient, of a bright yellow color, a tight-fitting jacket of equally bright blue; around her waist is folded many times a red and blue striped waistband, while both head and feet are bare. This is no holiday attire; it is the ordinary, every-day costume.

FORTUNE-HUNTING IN ENGLAND. TO

The degree in which girls with mo

are pursued in England goes far beyond anything known in America; yet even in this fashion has as much influence as wealth. Some years ago there was a very wealthy and good-looking, American girl in England, and it is stated on absolutely trustworthy authority that for weeks together she had on an average one offer of marriage a day. These were mostly made at places in the country where she was visiting, and were chiefly those of the nobility. She very often received proposals from aristocratic fortune-hunters whom she had not known for twenty-four hours. This was aided by no forwardness on her part, for she was modest and retiring beyond most of her sex. She ended by marrying a great title, saying that she had no faith in any man's sincerity, judging by her experience, and that she might as well oure at least a title, since there could be no other advantage to her in a

ITEMS OF INTEREST

A striker who was found with two of tomatoes in his pockets was are

for carrying can-sealed weapons The common herring is difficult procure and preserve alive in in aquaria, it being so delicate that loss of a few scales is sure to e

death. A Utica genius has invented a la harness that weighs less than fife pounds, and does away with whifflette traces, and many of the cumber

straps and buckles. Moreover, it is class A daily newspaper has been started Greenland. As there are only along thirty days in the summer and none the winter it is thought that the ein will be able to skin through the

without mortgaging his snow hut A showman, in describing the wond ful sagacity and elegant manner of elephant in his collection, assured speciators that among other habita cleanliness he invariably picked teeth with his tusks after meals

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Cultivation has so affected the emi tion of the tomato that the seeds are disappearing and bid fair to pass out existence entirely, as in the case of banana, leaving the propagation of plants dependent on cuttings, A goat in a herd at Lamerigue, is ing the waistcoat of the goatherd ly

about, nibbed at some paper sticks out of one of the pockets, and when a owner of the vesture returned he for that the animal had devoured we bank notes out of a bundle of 1,50 which he had saved up. Italic types were first introduced

Aldus Pius Manusius in an edition Virgil, printed in 1601. They re first called Aldine. The letters united as in writing, and the types said to have been cut by Franceson Bologna, better known as Franca imitation of the handwriting of Petro Englishwomen who have more

than the butler can take care of their queer little salt and pepper cast as foundations for velvet pinensh and possibly in time the big salvers be employed as baby baskets. cake baskets have already been see upon and made to do duty as held for large toilet cushions. A farmer living near Luverne,

asked the butcher of the place if wanted to buy a fat cow. He sai did, and that he would go after it When the butcher arrived at the far he found that the latter had no fain but had been joking with him. farmer won't joke that way any m for the butcher brought suit against and obtained judgment for \$5. The Greeks believed that those w had not received funeral rites would

excluded from Elysium; and thus wandering shade of Patroclus spe to Achilles in his sleep and demunit performance of his funeral. The your Pliny tells the story of a hanniell in Athens, in which a ghost played kinds of pranks, owing to his fur rites being neglected. Those who would aid an impai

digestion may seek in cervi such as broths, stale bread, coffee, taken awhile before meals, efficient helps; while alon drinks, and especially the sour sugars and others, may be not of no use, but even actually prejuit To the child and the invalid the re are no less useful.

Thomas Hightown, of Clark's Sun walking some distance he felt his li becoming very heavy. At last he compelled to stop, as his feet seeme be tangled up with grape vines.
struck a light and found that his were covered with rattlesnakes wi had stuck to him and became fastene their fangs to the gum boots he m He killed ninety-three snakes and sen got away.

A novel flower has been found on Isthmus of Tehuantepec, at the Jose hacienda, some twenty-one less from the city of Tehnantepec. floral chameleon has the faculty changing its colors during the day. the morning it is white; when the is at its zenith it is red, and at night is blue. This red-white-and-blue for grows on a tree about the size of r nayave tree, and another peculiar this flower is that only at noon de

give out any perfume. Mr. Flinters Petrie, who for time past has been excavating a nul of mounds in the northeastern de Egypt, has discovered the rains of is believed to be the very palat which, as recorded in the book of Prophet Jeremiah (chapter 43), than, the son of Kareah, follows "all the captains of the forces" "the remnants of Judah," brought a dethroned and mutilated captiff Babvion.

Jake Becker, a Louisville fin bought two snapping turtles, and carrying them to the engine where they were to be converte turtle soup. As he passed a nego of the turtles snapped at him and gra his coat. Jake tried to tear the from his hold, and while doing this other turtle grabbed his hand. I struggle that followed turtle grabbed Jake's free hand, and the was. He ran to the engine turtle dangling from each hand, their heads were cut off. clung, and they were torn and great difficulty. Jake's hands accrated that he was laid off from

THE tricycle seems to be ground slowly in popular favor in Canada gress is more rapid in the States, and it land it is securely fixed in the affects
the "best people." Even the daught the Prince of Wales are perfect nise of the wheel, and in London 10 bicycle and its counterpart are alm common as hansoms.

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crick in my back, my shoulders are ne, fames out red as a mariner's beacon, 1906 flames out a deacon!
most I would swear if I wasn't a deacon!
most of my feet are all blistered and sore of my feet are all blistered and sore. e I never was so played out before! no bone in my body has a separate ache. kes itself felt every step that I take.

you may giggle as much as you choose tea-cup, I'm hot, I'm all broken up;

mgry and tired and sleepy and cross, lie new it wouldn't be much of a loss!

> Oh, yes, how? That's a sensible question son must know-by way of diversion n down to the Flats on a pleasure excur

Base Ball Literature.

an conceive of no more delightful study the philologist and metaphorist than a account of the national game of wall. Never before have I realized the ous possibilities of the English lan-

You will observe, my friends," I begun, these points were occupied by Whitney Hackett as our battery, and that Grassmer Jim filled the pitcher's box. A bat onsists of a batterer and a battered, hatter standing between." Why do they put the pitcher in a box?"

nired the young lady with a bang. "I don't know," I answered doubtfully. ales it is a measure of economy. Pitchcome high."

"I know," said the young woman with inmal curvature of the nose; "it is to the opposing players from hurting him. hourne stepped out of the box Capt. re hopped on to him with both feet." Very likely," I replied, "but to continue, mmg got a base on balls and Sutton sed a corker to Bassett, who threw to

end, doubling Hornung up." abled up?" inquired the young woman the bang. "Did it hurt him very

presume not," said the girl with the ent nose. "I saw the other day that went right on playing as coolly as if nothhad happened."

How brutal!" exclaimed the girls. by didn't he hide in the box" That doesn't seem to make any differ-" said the intellectual girl. "Didn't see how they knocked Clarkston out of hox the other day in New York?" It must be a terrible thing to be a pitchsaid the fair young thing in white.

If you will give me your attention is," I said a little severely, "we will eed. After two runs had been scored was called out on strikes and kicked onsly at the umpire."

What is the umpire ?"' inquired the senetal girl.

h. I know that," said the fair one in "He's the little man who does all the and whom the boys call 'rats.'"—

Too Much Poker.

Frenchman was lately traveling in United States, and, having an eye usiness, was investigating our institions, amusements and commercial

Among them he was introduced to the ght. Al game to him. Nevertheless, he wed to be an apt scholar, and was "bluffing" with courage quite

> onsieur, however, was an easy goose plack, and, as a natural consequence, ashort time was a heavy loser. He much disgusted and informed his

> I no play no more-wat you call ir-pushing his cane backward and ward, "zat you call pokaire. I no

> ish to hear ze name of pokaire in my o ears." No amount of assurance of better luck ald swerve him, and he was most senine to any remark suggestive of the

> In. Calling a servant he insisted:

"I want you to make ze fire burn, ake it hot." The servant replying, "Yes, sir, I will reit a good stirring up with a poker," frightened out of his wits by having

e Frenchman fly into a rage and push mout uncermoniously, yelling: "You rascal, if you say pokaire to me fillent your throat off close to your

The servant did not again encounter a until the following morning, when, tyet in the best of humor, he inquired e way to the breakfast room. "Zis ze way to ze breakfast?" he

"No, sir; that door leads to an anteon. This way, please." The Frenchman was furious.

"Mon Dieu!" he cried, "I quit ze me. I ask you to make ze fire to m, and you say you want pokaire. I for ze breakfast, and you show to eze ante-room. I want no more ante; ant no more pokaire." rtle No

be hurriedly paid his bill and left, broughly convinced that every one in ica paid more attention to poker a to any other branch of business.

Not Married.

This is an actual fact. Two St. Paul dission men were traveling on the The conch was crowded, and one em had to sit in a seat with a lady had kindly offered it to him. The found a seat directly behind him a gentleman. As soon as Mr. an talking to him—she was a loud-

ire you a traveling man?"

"Yes, marm," said the C. T., blushing. "Why do you traveling men never get married?" said the lady.

"They do; I know a great many of them that are," said the C. T. "You do!" said the lady.

"Yes, marm; most of my friends are married men." "Well, I have lived in a hotel all my life and I never met one that said he was

"That's strange," said the C. T. mod-"Are you married?" asked the lady in a voice that was heard all over the car.

married," said the lady.

"No, marm; I'm not," said the C. T. The train had come to a dead stop at a

station just as this last question was asked and answered. When the C. T. in the back seat roused up, nudged his friend who had been interrogated by the lady, and said: "By the way, G-, did you stop at S- this morning?" "No: why?"

"I left there last night, and your brother-in-law said he had just received a telegram from your wife saying that Bennie was very sick, and if he saw you to tell you to come home at once."

The reader can imagine what followed. It would be useless to attempt to describe the convulsions that seized upon the entire car.

Whence Come Our Great Fortunes? Most of the fortunes of the United States, those that are unduly great, are ascribed to the rapid development of the means of transportation and the facility with which those means have been centred in comparatively few hands. The general sense of the nation is that this concentration of power, of wealth, is an evil, and that it would be much better if we could have had the development of the transportation interests that we have had with a greater diffusion of the power and wealth that have attended The founders of our republic thought they were establishing civil in-What did Hornung do after he was stitutions where enormous fortunes would be comparatively unknown. A hundred years have hardly passed-certainly not a long time in natural lifewhen the largest individual fortune of the world is accredited to the United anelly let a ball go through him, and yet States, and there are others that approximate this in magnitude, and many of them dating back to less than one-fifth Karsas City now came to the bat, and of a century. In the matter of private at Stemmyer at once. They got on to wealth, we have clearly departed from in great shape and pounded him all over the ideas of our fathers. In this departure is there adherence to the stern principles of republicanism with which our country started out, and have these growths been fortuitous, exceptional, easily swallowed up in the general growth and prosperity of the country, so that the spirit of our institutions is unchanged, and are these fortunes to be dissipated in an early succeeding generation and not to be placed by others of equal or greater magnitude and greater in number? The instincts of the nation are that danger lurks in any other solution of these inquiries than in the line of suppression of causes that have made there fortunes possible. Nor can the subject be dismissed on the ground that, in the development of the use of the physical forces of steam and electricity that this generation has seen, there is inherent this aggregation of wealth in few hands. The disproof of this is that in European countries that have enjoyed a like favorable development with ourselves in wealth, barring that which came from our virgin territory, such developments of the physical forces in their administration and the accompany-

Genuineness of White Elephants,

ralized upon a few.

ing emoluments have not been cen-

Oriental poets and historians have compared the fairness of the white elephant to the brilliant purity of the snow; but this is a license and an exaggeration. Some experts in natural history accept the white elephant as merely an albino, the color of which is described as a pink white, to be aptly compared to the nose of a white horse, while others are inclined to regard the animal alternately as a leper. Sir Emerson Tennent incidentally defines the white elephant as one which exhibits those flesh-colored blotches which occasionally mottle the skin of this huge pachyderm chiefly about the head and extremities. The front of the trunk, the tips of the ears, the forehead, and occasionally the legs are thus diversified with stains of a yellowish tint, inclining to pink. "These," says Sir Emerson, are not natural, nor are they hereditary, for they are seldom exhibited by the younger individuals in a herd, but appear to be the result of some eruptive affection, the irritation of which has induced the animal in its uneasiness to rub itself against the rough bark of the tree, and thus to abrade the outer outicle. This is confirmed by the fact that the scar of the ankle wound, occasioned by the rope on the legs of those which have been captured by noosing, presents precisely the same tint when thoroughly healed." Even in an example of the utmost perfection of its quality Sir Emerson Tennent "apprehends that the tint of a white elephant is little else than a flesh color rendered somewhat more conspicuous by the blanching of the skin and the lightness of the color-

overed." Where Was Columbus Born?

less hairs with which it is sparcely

While statesmen and patriots are busy making history, the citizens of the little town of Calvi have been industriously upsetting biography. Every one knows that Christopher Columbus was born at Genoa. The intelligent schoolboy has read it in the geography books. The hard-working tourist has noted it in his Baedeker. The statue to the great navigator has been set up just outside the railway station, regardless alike of expense and (the critics say) of nature. No one can come in or out of the city without being impressed by the fact that d person, and asked so every one in have endured this for years. But the solution of an island which produced inhabitants of an island which produced

Ann And Manne record

Bonaparte were not to be silenced by stationary and guide books. They revolted and claimed their rights. Such festivities were held in honor of Columbus that all Corsica must regard his birthplace as settled. A marble tablet has been let into the front of the house where he was born, and Calvi claims, henceforth, an indefeasible Unfortunately, some sixteen honor. miles out of Genoa the frontage of a little mean tavern in the village of Cogoleto also exhibits a remarkable plaque. This is the inscription engraved upon it: "Stop, traveller. Here Columbus first saw light. This too straitened house was the home of a man greater than the world. There had been but one world. 'Let there be two,' said Columbus, and two there were." Till Calvi can rival this Cogoleto is safe.

Two Giant Mountebanks.

Belzoni was an acrobat and a giant to

boot; the sort of man who at good old

fashioned fairs exhibits inside the tent. while a man with a drum calls attention to the inviting picture of him hanging up outside. He was born in Padua in 1778, the son of a Roman barber who had settled in that city. At Rome he was brought up to be a monk, but, he remarks, "the sudden entry of the French altered the course of education." Monkery seemed at a discount, and the revolution made young men restless, and so "being destined to travel I went off, and have been a wanderer ever since." He came to England in 1803, and lived there nine years, but he does not tell us that during that time he went about the streets like the acrobat of our schoolboy days, who was often to be met with in void spaces around the squares, and who, after swallowing fire and pulling out of his mouth shavings enough to stuff a small sack, would appeal for additional funds, with tempting assurance, never fulfilled-in our experience at least-"Ten cents more and up goes the donkey!" There is a sketch in the British Museum (Sadler's Wells, vol. xiv.) of Belzoni's booth at Camberwell and Bartholomew Fair in the same year in which he arrived in England. He was six feet seven in height, and correspondingly broad, with a pleasing face and winning manners-altogether a very comfortable and well proportioned giant, and as an acrobat he went about the London streets and attended the London fairs till he got an engagement at Astley's. Here he posed both as Apollo and as Hercules, in the latter capacity wielding leaden weights beyond the power of ordinary men to lift. He also took to himself a wife in the same gigantic proportions, and when the season was over at Astley's the two went through England exhibiting themselves, the husband trying to combine engineering with his mountebank's work. He had studied hydraulies at Rome, and had really made some improvements in water engines, but he did not get much encouragement, and the Hercules tricks were very wearing. So in 1812 he made a tour of Spain and Portugal in the capacity of Samson.

Paper Money And Its Uses.

The history of Guernsey furnishes curious and perhaps instructive instance of the kind of uses that paper money may serve. It was determined to build a meat market and £4 000 were voted to defray the cost. Notes were issued by the authorities for that amount, and were guaranteed on the "whole of the property of the island, said to be worth four millions." These notes were worthless outside of Guernsey, and so they never notes, and were numbered from 1 up to 4,000. With them the contractor was paid; he paid his workman in the same money and those that supplied him with materials. Tradesmen took them for goods, landlords for rent and the authorities for taxes. "In due season," to quote from Jonathan Duncan, "the market was complete. The butchers' stalls, with some public rooms constructed over them, were let out for annual rent of £400. At the first year of tenancy the states called in the first batch of notes, numbered 1 to 400, and with the £400 of real money received for rent redeemed the £400 of representative money expressed by the 'meat market notes.' At the end of ten years all the notes were redeemed through the application of ten years' rental; and since hat period the meat market has returned a clear annual revenue to the states and continues to afford accommodation without having cost a farthing in taxes to any inhabitant."

HOW HE APPLIED HIS INITIALS.

Money may elect a man to office, but it will not enable him to fill his position with sense and honesty. A certain mayor, of the ignorant variety, who had made his money in the liquor business, had a paper brought to him by the clerk with the request of his indorsement. "Your initials are only necessary,"

remarked the scribe.

"My nishuls! Wat's my nishuls?" "Why, your given name and your sirname each commence with the letter P; so please write two P's on the back of this paper."

His Honor the Mayor took the pen, and with a wrinkled brow and an important air, laboriously wrote-"Too Peze."

THEY CLOSED HIM OUT.

It is reported that the last murderer swung off in Ohio went to his death feeling that the sheriff had not used him exactly square. The condemned had a deal in wheat through outside parties and he wanted just one more week to

"Of course, I'd do anything for you ersonally," said the sheriff, "but the Governor is behind this thing and he seems to be in a hurry. I'll promise to gravestone for you." The prisoner had to submit, but he was emphatic in asserting that the sheriff should consider busi-

CALISTHENICS .- "Mary Ann! Phwat's that trill-le-la-loo nonsense yer jiggin' away in thayre I want to know? Put down that fut! "Don't bother me now; it's practicing me calisthenics I am." "Calisthenics, is it? Is that what ye learn at the seminaries? Calisnics, ah ha! Lapin' around on the wan fut thenic around here to the toob and warrm the ints av yez elbows be roobin' the durt out or these hickory shirts and overalls, or I'll tach yez a fancy step wid de broom that will make yez raise the two feet av vez higher than the spine o' yer back, wid no more effort than the howl ye'll set up for 'em to catch on. Calisthenics, ha! I will have no more of this jiglagggin' around like a hin and a stove-lid The foorst thing ye know it's joining the bally ye'll be, and be spending all yer money for clothes and wearing none of 'em. Calisthe nies, Oho!"-Brooklyn Eagle.

WILLING TO TURN HER COAT .- A Wester Michigan wool-buyer who was circulating among farmers to engage their clips, met with one who was inclined to look upon the matter s a kind of gambling affair,

"You agree to buy my wool for so much, onth in advance of shearing," said he How do you know that wool won't go up or down? The price may be too much or not enough. It looks like flying in the face of Providence." After a long argument he agreed to leave it to his wife, and she re

"Look a-here, Samuel, I am just as good Baptist as you are, and if there is anything in our religion which says we shan't take twentyeight cents a pound for our wool when we didn't expect above twenty-five we will accept the offer on the wool and flop over to the

Young Housewife-I wish to get a pair o

Young Housewife-Have you any gam

Dealer-Well, ma'am, they don't often kill rame chickens. They keep them for show. Young Housewife-I should prefer game

Dealer-For what reason? Young Housewife-Because game chickens re brave.

Dealer-Well, what of that? Young Housewife-The poet says: "The ravest are the tenderest."-Boston Courier.

old that she refused to marry a most devoted over until he should have amassed a fortune of \$10,000. After some expostulation he ascepted the decree and went to work. About hree weeks after this the avaricious young ady, meeting her lover, asked: "Well, Charlie, how are you getting along?" "O. very well, indeed," Charlie returned, cheerully. "I've got \$18 saved." The young ady blushed, looked down at the toes of her valking boots, and stabbed the inoffensive earth with the point of her parasol. "I guess," he said faintly-"I guess, Charlie, that's bout near enough."-Harper's Bazar.

NOT THAT KIND OF LAWN .- In the Malden Mass., High School, not long ago, the princi al asked the class in rhetoric to clear the ollowing sentence of metaphor:

"The sancity of the lawn should be preerved." The class set their wits to work, but no on

emed wise. The principal exclaimed: "Can no one answer the question?"

A bright lad of fifteen threw up his hand. "Well, Master S., you seem to be the only ne in the class to answer. "What is it?" Amid profound silence Master S. said: "Keep off the grass."

MR. HOPEFUL (to young Hopeful, home rom Harvard)—Thomas, may I ask how much your cigars cost you?

usually get a thousand at a time and ge hem somewhat cheaper,
Mr. H.—Wha—what? Twelve dollars? Why, I have got to be satisfied with tobies

Tom-Twelve dollars a hundred, governor,

Tom-That's business, governor. If I had as many children to educate as you have, I

VERY NATURAL.-A teacher out in Kansas, having broken his own watch, borrowed one of a friend. The one he borrowed was a Waterbury, and, like others of that make, caused onsiderable noise, both in the winding and the running. While winding it one day a not very bright pupil asked: "Is that a Waterbury, teacher?"

"It is," responded the pedagogue, and the afore mentioned pupil answered: "I thought I heard something getting its breath mighty hard."

A FAC-SIMILE telegraph despatch was re ently sent out by a Buffalo fish dealer as an advertisement. One was received by a bride of six months, whose husband was out of town. She at once concluded that he had me with an awful accident and so went into hys teries. Servants were sent for her parent who found her still too much unnerved to open the envelope and learn the terrible facts. she recovered with remarkable celerity when the news that fish was cheap was gently

hine," the authoress was supposed to have ainted herself in the person of her heroine, and Talleyrand in that of a garrulous old woman. On their first meeting after the book ame out, the great wit genially remarked: They tell me that both of us are in your novel, in the disguise of women!'

he real estate agent to an amateur farmer, this is as fine a piece of land as there is in the country. Fifty acres, good soil, and then here is a magnificent cold spring on the

"Is, ch? Well, I guess I don't want it. have heard too much about cold springs killing the crops. I may not look like a farmer, but I don't want any cold spring thrown in with my land."-Chicago Rambler.

LITTLE MOLLY was indulging in the luxury f a copious crying spell, when the spectacle of a military procession in the street dammed the fountain of her grief. A sparkle came nto her eyes, and her lips uttered exclamaons of delight. No sooner had the procession nished than she was heard remarking to herself: "What was I crying about-what was I crying about? Oh, I know." (Goes on boo-hooing for half an hour).

They tell of a boy in England, who, seecarry out the deal for you, however, and ing a great tent, in which a panorama of whatever profits are made shall go into a "Bunyan's Pfigrim Progress" was being ex-"Bunyan's Pfigrim Progress" was being ex-hibited, went to the ticket-taker and eaked if MICHIGAN FEMALE SEMINARY Mr. Bunyan was in. Receiving a negative reply, he remarked that he was sorry, as Mr. Bunyan was his father, and ended with the query, "Of source you'll pass me in free?"

MALAMAZOO, MICH. On Mt. Holyoke Plan. Board and tuition, 2175 per school year. Building heated by steam. Instruction thorough. Fall term begins Sept. 8, 1836. For sirculars address Principal.

Fashion soon tires of everything except It is in self denial that we first find our tru

The intoxication of wealth is not due to

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.—Swift.

Why is it a spotted pony never pays toll? Because his master pays it for him. It was a wise provision of nature that clothed the northernmost mountains in firs.

A good action is never thrown away, and perhaps that is the reason why we find so few of them. Rome was once saved by the squauking of

A West Virginian is having a big run o luck. His cousin has eloped with his wife

and six children. A whip makes the horse go, money makes the mare go, and green muskmelon pickles makes a mango.

A Chicago editor wants to know what in-sects are made for. He should go to a basket picnic and find out.

"If I can not have the fat of the land, I can take a little lean," said a tramp, as he rested his shoulder against a lamp-post.

"Going away this summer?" "Well, I've No-borrowed \$100 at eight per cent!" "Uncle," said a seven-year-old boy, as he stood looking at a speckled trout for the first time, "this fish has got the measles, hasn't

She—"And that scar, Major? Did you get it through an engagement?" He (absently)— "Engagement? No; the first week of our honeymoon."

"Anybody that knows a thing before i happens is called a reporter," was the defini-tion written on the slate of an eight-year-old boy in one of our schools.

We never yet saw a woman so broken-hearted by a love affair or crossed in spirit by a rival's bonnet that she would not giggle if she saw a man's hat blow off.

Mrs. Dusenberry—Now just look at those fiannels! If anything will shrink more from washing I would like to know what it is. Mr. Dusenberry—A boy will, my dear. Baby was sent to a neighbor's to find her fath-

er. Presently she returned without him, and said: "He wasn't there, there wasn't anybody there, only some men peelin' sheep." Resident of Concord, Mass.—Yes, sir, this is the statue of the Minute Man of 1776. Visitor

—'Er, my good friend, could you show me the statue of an eight-hour man of 1886?

"Give us, O give us a man who sings at his work," says Carlisle. Oh, yes; give him to us; deliver him into our hands. He occupies the next office, and we can't get at him. "Pa," said a young hopeful, "I know what a man who has seen better days is." "Well, my son, what is he?" "He is a man who makes you tired talking about himself."

"I am growing up pretty fast, and soon shall be raising a mustache," said Tommy Toddler. "You are mistaken, my boy. When you raise a mustach you will be growing down."

Because a hairpin is useful to a woman as a toothpick, button-hook and hair-fastener, is no excuse for having one in your vest pocket when your wife doesn't know where it comes from. "Doesn't it seem strange that we should

employ contractors to enlarge buildings?" asks the Chicago Rambler. Not when we consider the historic qualities of the Chicago malden's feet. Amateur Photographer-"Yes, she is quite a charming woman. By the way, did you know I got an excellent negative of her the other day." Friend who knows him—"Well, by Jove, I don't blame her."

"La!" exclaimed Mrs. Homespun, after reading several paragraphs under the heading "Entre Nous," "they may call it entry news if they want to; but it sounds to my ears a good deal more like kitchen gossip."

A little nine-year-old girl the other day, over-hearing a discussion among a parcel of ladies about cooking steak, some advocating broiling beef, and others frying mutton, inquired: "Aunt Kit, how do they pook sweep-

He was looking for a rich wife and thought he was on the trail. "I love you," he said to her, in rich, warm tones, "more than I can tell you in words." "You'd better try figures," she replied, coldly; for she was not so green as she looked.

"Do you rent a pew at church, Snagsley?"
"Rent a pew! Oh, dear, no. When I go I just sit in one of the free ones at the back of the church." "Sit in a free one! Dear me! that s a most pernicious has good for nothing, you know.

"Women are forging to the front as inventors. I notice by the Scientific American that "I will tell you one thing a woman didn't invent, my dear." "What, Mr. Dusenberry?" "The dumb watter. Nor a campberry?" "The dumb "... stool—for that shuts up."

The claims as to the curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are based entirely on what the people say it has done for them. Send to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., for a book containing statements of many remarkable cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Great Victory A Terrible Case of Scrofula

Cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"In the winter of 1879 I was attacked with Scrofula in one of the most aggravating forms. At one time I had no less than thirteen large abscesses over and around my neck and throat, continually exuding an offensive mass of TALLEYBAND and Madame de Stael cordially hated each other, and the latter was constantly attacking the former. In her story of "Delthree years of misery, having been treated by three physicians, I was worse than ever. Finally, on the recommendation of W. J. Huntley, druggist, of Lockport, I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. And now, after having taken twelve bottles, within the last having taken twelve bottles, within the last twelve months, the scrofulous cruptions have entirely ceased, and the abscesses have all disappeared, except the unsightly scars, which are daily becoming 'smaller by degrees, and beautifully less.' I do not know what it may have done for others, but I do know that in my case, Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved an effective specific indeed. As an evidence of my gratitude I send these facts unsolicited, and I am ready to verify the authenticity of this cure, by personal correspondence with any one who doubts it." CHARLES A. ROBERTS, East Wilson, N. Y.

This statement is confirmed by W. J. Hunt-

This statement is confirmed by W. J. Huntley, druggist, of Lockport, N. Y., who calls the cure a great victory for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Send for book giving statements of many cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell. Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

WINCHESTER'S NOW when business is dult and prises are lev is the time to BUY YOUR all shooting. Great barrains. Sand for new FREE esta-blooting. Bogue of Watches Ritles Sportly; Greds and CUNS G.W. Claffin & Co., 54-56 Buane St. New York

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA is a matchless Remedy for Consumption, in every stage of the disease. For Coughs, Weak Lungs Throat Diseases, Loss of Flesh and Appetite, and every form of General Debility it is an unequalled Specific Remedy. [27] Br BURE AND OFT WINCHESTER'S PERFARATION. #1 and #2 per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 200026 No. 162 William St., New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Secretes the bile and acts like a filter to cleanse impurities of the blood. By ir-

cleanse impurities of the blood. By ir-regularity in its action or suspansions of its functions, the bide poisons the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, weak eyes, bilious diarrhæa, a languid, weary feeling, and many other distressing symp-toms generally termed liver troubles. These

are relieved at once by the use of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA the great blood resolvent.

Dr. John Bull.—I have been for a number of rears severely afflicted with a mercurial headache and a dull, heavy pain in my liver. Three bottles of Bull.'S Sarsaparilla gave me more relief than all the others combined.

disordered stomach and bowels. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA acts as a divretic on the Cidneys and bowels, and directly on the

lood as well, causing the great or-ans of the body to resume their natural actions, and health is at once restored.

T. H. OWENS, Louisville, Ky.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Variable appetite; faint, gnawing feeling at pit of the stomach, heartburn, wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, low spirits, general prostration. There is no form of disease more prevalent than Dyspessia, and it can in all cases be traced to an enfeebled or poisoned condition of the blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by cleaning and outside the same of the same o and purifying the blood, tones up the diges tive organs, and relief is obtained at once DR. John Bull.—I have no bestation in saying that I believe your Sabsaparilla to be the best medicine manufactured for the curse of Scorbilla Syphilia, and many other cutaneous and glandular affections, having used it with entire success in numbers of the above cuses.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I procured one bottle of BULL'S SARSAPARELLA for my eldest son. Among the remedies and various prescriptions that he has tried for weak lungs and cheet, this one bottle has been of more benefit to him than all. It has sured me of Dyspepsia as well.

JOHN S. MCGEE, Horse Cave, Ey

T. H. OWENS, Louisville, My.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have examined the prescription for the preparation of Dr. JOHN BULL'S

SABSAPARILLA, and believe the combination to
be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I
have used it both in public and private practice,
and think it the best sritcle of Sarsaparilla in use.

M. PYLES, M. D., Louisville, Ky.,

Res. Phys. at Lou, Marine Hosp. BLOOD

SCROFULA

Kidneys flow the waste fluids containing poisonous matter taken from the system. It has been the system, caused directly by impurities in the blood or by the lack of sufficent nourishment furnished to the system through the blood, causing headache, weakness, pain in the small of back and loins, flushes of heat, chills, with disordered stomach and bowels. BULL'S SARSAPARULE. the lack of sufficent nourishment furnished to the system through the blood, usually affecting the glands, often resulting in swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sere eyes, blotchy eruptions on the face or neck. Erysipelas is akin to it and is eften mistaken for Scrofula as it comes from the same cause, impure blood. EULL'S SARSAPARILLE by, purifying the blood and tonic up the same cause. purifying the blood and toning up the system forces the impurities from the blood and cleanses the system through the regu

JOHN BULL.—I have used Bull's Sarsapa-a for rheumatism and kidney trouble, and DR. JOHN BULL—It is my opinion that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly apperior to any other now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it for the course of Scrothla and all diseases of the blood and kidneys.

B. B. ALLEN, M. D., Braddord, X., A for rheumatism and kidney trouble, and on has taken it for asthma and general de-v. It has given us both great relief. Yours truly, THOS. H. BENTLEY, Rossville, Ill.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE 831 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky. \$1 PER BOTTLE.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

JULE'S SARSAPARILLA.
ULL'S WORM DESTROYER.
ULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.
THE POPULAR REMEDIES OF THE DAY. KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.



Horses, Cattle, Sheep DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY, In use for over 20 years by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse R. R., &c.

Used by U. S. Government. STABLE CHART Mounted on Rollers & Book Mailed Free. Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.



Above sale is adjourned to June 25, 1888, com-nencing at e.even o'clock in the ferencon. WILLIAM P. RATIGAN,

Above sale is adjourned to August 2d, 1886 mmencing at eleven o'clock in the forences. WILLIAM P. BATIGAN, Administrator.

Cheap Farms For the A Jones, Roal Robate Agon B. Blassacous, Va.

\$10.00 will buy the DAIS?

New Style Corn Sheller. The Fan cleans the Corn as it comes out. The Question is Asked why we sell our Shellers so cheap. Answer: We build them in winterafter our Clever Huller trade is ever. All are warranted to do good work or no sale.

NEWARK MACHINE CO.,

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain marigage made and executed on the first day of July, A. D. 1975 by Lucy An Kennedy of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Coaries M. Garrison, of the same place, which mortgage was duly recorded in the effice of the Register of Deeds for Wayne Coanty, Michigan, to Coaries M. Garrison, of the same place, which mortgage was duly recorded in the effice of the Register of Deeds for Wayne Coanty, Michigan, on the twelfth day of July, A. D. 1825, in liber 111 of Mortgages, on page 326, and which mortgage was duly sessigned to the undersagned, Henry A. Haigh, on the first day of March, A. D. 1886, in liber 27 of assignments of mortgages, on page 27. And whereas the amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this notice is one hundred and seventy-two dollars and thirty c-uns (\$172 80), principal and interest; and whereas no snit or proceeding at law or in chancery has been instituted to recover the debt secured by eadl mortgage or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is bereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public anction, to the highest bidder, at the easterly front door of the City Hall of the City of Detroit (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is hally on Wednesday the eleventh day of Angust, A. B. 1886, at twelve o'clock noon of said day. The premises covered by said mortgage are described as follows, to wit: All the certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Dearborn, Coanty of the Millitary Reservation in Dearborn, according to the plat recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds.

HENRY A. HAIGH. Decas.

HENRY A. HAIGH,
SANDS F. MOORE, Assignee of said Mortgage.

Attorney for Assignee.

Dated, Detroit, May 1st, A. D. 1886.

by the Probate Court for the County of Wayne his the matter of the easter of Jeremiah O'Connor, decayed, I shall on the 14th day of May, 1886. commanding at 15 c clock moon, on the highway in from the highest bidder all the interest of said deceased in the following described real elaste, to wit. Lots. 6, 7, 8, 98 and 37 in block two; to lat 10, 15, 20, 41 and 22 in block three to in the block force; to the clock of 7, 48, 49, 58, 69, 69, 70, 71 and 72 in block three to in the block force; to the clock of the clock of 1 in block force; to the c O'Connor's Addition aforesaid, thence north along the center of Fifth street to the intersection with Simms avenue, thence east on a line parallel with the center of said Simms avenue far enough to take in an acre, thence south to the said Chicago Road or Michigan Avenue on a line parallel with said Fifth street, thence west along the center of the said Michigan avenue to the place of beginning. This is the Tetizel lot: Also all the east half of the southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of section 28, town two, south of range nine, east, except those parts lying sou. In of the Chicago Road, and except also O'Connor's addition to the Village of Wayne, and except also the following described piece, viz: Beginning in the center of highway on the northwest corner of the east half of the southwest quarter of east of a said cast half of southwest quarter of rods, thence south parallel with west line of said east half of southwest quarter 30 rods. thence west four rods, thence north 30 rods to the place of beginning. Also lot 164 and east part of lot 163 in the village of Wayne, according to the plat of said Village, recorded in Wayne County. Register's office in liber 14, page 585, subject to a life interest as dower heretofore set apart to the widow of said Jeremish C'Connor in the fellowing described portion of said lots 168 and 164, vis: Bounded on the north by the Chicago road or Michigan Avenue, on the east by Hastings street, on the west by the Monroe road or street and on the south by a line commencing at a point on the east side of said Monroe street, said point on the enter line of said File wall 49 83-100 feet from the north line of all of the wall 49 83-100 feet from the north line of said Jones street, on a course north 31 degrees 16 minutes east, thire ty-seven do-100 feet; thence south 32 degrees 46 minutes east, intered contains with said upper floors or stories and reserving to the owners or occupants of the buildings now erected and being on said lots 163 and 164, to whom the u

S. S. BABCOCK, Attorney for Mortgages

NECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is nereby given that in pursuance of a license granted to the undersigned on the 18th day of september, 1883, by the Probate Court for the County of Wayne, in the matter of the estate of Hugh B. McIntyro deceased, we shall on the Soulday of August, 1886, commencing at ten o'clock A. M., sell at public auction to the highest hid der at the Griswold Street entrance of the City Hall in Detroit, all the interests of said deceased in let one (1) of block "A." of the Thempsow Farm (secalled), and in lots twenty-ne (21) and twenty-two (22) on the west side of "wentieth Street, Detroit, between Porter and Baker Streets, For information apply to the undersigned or their atterneys, Atkinson & Atkinson, 19 Rowland Street, Detroit, Mich.

LEXANDER MeTAGGART,
Excentors of the estate of Hugh B. McIntyre, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in persuance of



FOR SENDING COMES SECURELY BY MAIL.
Holding day fraction of a dollar; coins can't less
out; fits any envelope. Wanted in every horses.
Send 10c for sample dozen post-paid.
C. H. LBONARD, 89 Miami Ave., Detroit, Mich.

HIRESTIMPROV'D ROOTBEER

ANTED an active man or women in salary \$75 per Month and Expenses. Convassing outfit and Particulars Farm.
STANDARD SILVER-WARD CO., Boston, Mans.

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(Continued from First Page.) extract from the Rocky Mountain Husband

"There is danger of our wool-growers get-ting too much Merino in their flocks. The wool from the pure-bred Merino is not as salable as if it contained a cross of coarse wool, and Montapa must produce the most marketable article. The heavy yolky fleece of pure Merino is not desirable to grow. This class of wool can be imported from Australia at a much less cost than it can be produced here, and this may be, in a measure true of all grades of wool, but so ng as there is a desirable staple that is not oduced abroad there is an excellent field to work in. Montana growers have hit upon a happy combination by crosssing the Cotswold on the Merino—that prothe Cotswold on the Merino—that produces a wool that is becoming very popular, and brings good prices; and so long as they continue to produce so desirable an article their success is assured. But as scientific breeding has not yet been able to bring forth a sheep that bears the required staple that will reproduce itself, there is great danger of drifting out of the proper line. The complexion of a flock of sheep may be changed entirely in a few years, and unless great care is taken it will change in a short time. Growers must, therefore, be on the Growers must, therefore, be on th lime. Growers must, therefore, be on the alert and keep up the proper cross. Do not allow your flock to get too close to the pure Merino. Keep them with at least one quarter of the long-wooled blood in their veins. The flock that will average seven or eight pounds is pretty near right. Of course the more weight the better, if it is not obtained at the expense of the desirable quality of the wool. Montana is one of the finest wool-growing regions in finest wool-growing regions in the world, and if our growers breed judiciously, the time is not far distant when Montana wool will bring the top price paid for American

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of yesterday, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says:

"The unsettled weather and cold night have retarded the crops. Sunshine is needed badly. Sellers are obtaining an advance of 6d@1s on wheat. In foreign wheat the trade is dull and dragging, but prices are maintained. Flour has been dull owing to the large arrivals. Maize was steady; mixed American spot is rather dearer. Grinding barleys are 3d@6d lower. Oats are in fair sale, viz 1 cargo of No. 1 California, which sold at 31s6d. demand and steady. There were 12 arrivals. Three cargoes were withdrawn and 9 remained, 3 Chilian, 1 California. forward has been inactive.

The Visible Supply.

A dispatch from Chicago yesterday says that the number of bushels of grain in store in the United States and Canada July 31, and the increase and decrease compared with the previous week, is as follows: Wheat, 34,656,798 bu.; increase, 2,469,354 bu. Corn, 9,247,143 bu.; decrease, 202,850 bu. Oats, 1,758,027 bu.; decrease, 99,486 bu. Rye, 367,894 bu.; increase, 66,660 bu. Barley, 226,786 bu.; decrease, 12,807 bu.

PROFITS OF SHEEP HUSBANDRY .- Mr. D. M. Green, of Plum Grove, Kansas, says in the Live Stock Indicator, repling to those who argue that there is no profit in sheep raising under existing circumstances: "I sheared 677 head and got 6,897 pounds of wool, which I have sold at 19c per pound. and brought \$1,310.43. The average was 10 lbs 2 ozs. I also sheared 19 bucks that sheared 386 pounds, an average of 19 4-5 lbs. The heaviest one was 27, and the lightest 15 pounds. I have also raised 270 lambs, that are worth \$2 per head, or \$540, making an income from 677 sheep of \$1,880.43, and still people say that sheep don't pay, but I say it is because they do not keep good sheep and then take good care of them."

"THERE is no more use in crying ove spilt milk in political management than in making cheese. But if Congress had only been wise enough to put wool on the free list, our woolen manufacturing interests would have been vastly benefited and the price of fire week would not have been price of fine wools would not have been a farthing less than they now are. Ou farmers cannot sell their wool to advantage when half the woolen mills are stopped."

The above appeared in the Philadelphia Record just before the late advance in wool What does this editor think of the situation now? And what advance would the woolgrowers have received if the duty had been taken off as recommended?

THREE classes of the students at the Agricultural College and the Executive Board are at variance over the question of the competency of one of the faculty, and his has developed finally into a question of comment scipline. We prefe 10

the matter in its procun tshape, as only zely to add to the trouble. The Board we it to themselves to deal fairly with the udents, as we believe they will; but dissipline is a stern necessity in all such institutions.

Peterinary Pepartment

Wind Galls, or Bursal Enlargements About the Fetlock Joints.

BRONARD, July 25, 1886.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Please give me treatment for puffs or wind galls. My colt one year old has been swelled at the ankle joints behind for about four months; it seems to involve the entire joints, but they are puffed worst on inside. Is not lame much if any. Caused by wrenching and playing on frozen ground last winter. Blistered once without per-

ceptible benefit. I notice he knuckles over

them occasionally. LESTER WARNER.

Answer .- "Puffs or windgalls," as 'they are commonly called, are bursal or synovial enlargements about the fetlock joints. A permanent cure may be made by the contant application of compresses continued for six weeks or two months. These com ses are made of woolen cloth folded several times to the proper thickness; so arranged as to nicely cover the puffs, thick enough to cause the necessary pressure at first light, but gradually increased by an additional thickness of cloth from time to time. These pads must be nicely adjusted and kept in place by bandages neatly and smoothly applied, and continued without ission the desired length of time. The pads may then be removed, one thickness at a time, at intervals of two or three days. Then give the animal a month's rest before putting in harness. If the colt is not a valuable one, the loss of time and atten-tion will not pay for the benefits to be de-rived. Any neglect on the part of the at-tendant may result in failure. Blisters rarely do any good; and firing leaves blemishes reconsciptly the that

Probably Elephantiasis in a Mare.

FAIRLAND, July 24th, 1886.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a grey mare, ten years old. She was running out on pasture about eight weeks ago and cut herself on left hind leg at fetlock joint, just above the long hair, just through the skin, and it healed up, and about four weeks after she got lame on same, leg commenced to swell, and it swell-ed from fetlock joint to body. I bathed with wormwood and vinegar; in about week it broke on inside of leg, about three inches above where it was cut, and I have kept it running ever since, but the swelling does not go out entirely, and seems hard, but not much fever, if any. Can you tell me what to put on to take out the swelling. Mare eats good; feels as well as she ever did; does not go lame when I drive her.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ansner.-From your description of the nimal's condition we are inclined to be lieve the disease in its present condition incurable. We would advise you, with the view of saving time and money, to call a competent veterinary surgeon to examine you mare and be governed by his directions.

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, August 3, 1886. FLOUR.-Market steady and unchanged Quotations yesterday were as follows:

WHEAT .- The market was not active either

for spot or futures, but fairly strong, and at the close was higher than on Saturday, although not up to the best points touched Quotations were as follows: No. 1 white, 763/4c No. 2 red, 78%c; No. 3 red, 70%c; rejected red 63c. Futures-No. 1 white, September, 781/c: No. 2 red, August, 78%c; September, 791/20 October, 81c. Export demand good, and crop reports favoring sellers. CORN.-No. 3 yellow quoted at 43c; No. 2

44c: No. 3, 43c. Stocks light and market quie OATS .- New No. 2 white quoted at 31c: No.

2 mixed, 281/2c; old No. 2 white, 41c; old No. 2 mixed, 35c. Market steady. BARLEY .- Nothing doing in spot. For Oc-

tober delivery No. 2 is quoted at \$1 50 per FEED.-Bran is quoted at \$10@10 50 per ton and middlings at \$10 00@14 00. Market firm.

BUTTER.—Owing to light receipts of choice the market has improved a little. Good to choice dairy is quoted at 12@14c, with 15c and sold a little stronger. The market closed ometimes paid. Creamery is quoted at 17@ weak at the following 18c, and in light supply. The outlook is more favorable for sellers. CHEESE.-New stock is quoted as follows:

State full creams, 8@9c; New York, 8@ 9c; Ohio, 71/08c. Market quiet and steady. EGGS.-Market dull at 11@11%c for fresh tock. Receipts fair. APPLES.-Quotations for ordinary good to

choice fruit are \$1 00@2 00 \$ bbl. Fancy ections 2 50 \$\Begin{array}{c}\Box bbl., and rather scarce. DRIED APPLES .- Market dull; quoted a 2¼@3c ₽ b. for sun dried. Evaporated stock

quoted at 6%@7%c \$ b. FOREIGN FRUITS.—Lemons, Messinas, box, \$7 00@7 50; oranges, Messinas 🏶 box, \$6 50@7 50; bananas, \$8 bunch, \$1 50@2 50 for yellow, and \$1 25@1 50 for red; cocoanuts ? 100, \$4 50@5 00; pine apples, \$1 25@1 50 \$ doz. BEESWAX .- Steady at 22@30c P b., as to

ed, 10@12c. Demand light.

BALED HAY .- Quoted at \$10 00@11 00 \$ ton for car lots of mixed on track; choi timothy at \$11 00@12 00. Market dull. HOPS.-New York quoted at 30@35c, Stat @32c, Pacific Coast 23@27c per lb.

BEANS.-Market stronger. City picked are quoted at \$1 43@1 45 \$ bu.; unpicked are selling at 60c@\$1 00 \$ bu.

SALT.—Car lots, Michigan, 95c@\$1 per bbl; eastern, \$1 05; dairy, \$2@2 25 per bbl, according to size of sack; Ashton quarter sacks, 90c. MAPLE SUGAR.—Market quiet at 7@8c per \$2 80. lb for this year's make.

MAPLE SYRUP .- Dull and unchanged a 75c per gallon.

FRESH FRUIT.-Huckleberries in fair su ply at \$2 00@2.50 per bu. Plums are steady a \$2 50per bu. for blue. Michigan peaches quo ted at \$2 00@2 50 per bu. Pears quoted at \$6 @8 per-bbl. for Bartletts, Belle, \$5@6; Michigan, per bu., \$1 75@2 00. Grapes quoted at \$7 00 per stand for southern, and 750 per 10 fb. basket for others. Blackberries selling at \$50 6 per stand for cultivated, and \$4 for wild, of which there are considerable offerings. Crat apples nominal at \$1 50 per bu, for Siberian

MELONS.—Watermelons are quoted at \$20 @35 per 100 as to size and freshness; nutme melons quoted at \$4@5 per bbl., and smal crates at \$1 25@1 50.

TOMATOES .- Market quoted at 50@65 peck baskets, or \$2 % bu. POTATOES.—The movement is light at un-

changed figures, or \$1 60@1 75 \$ bbl. for south ern and 45c ¥ bu. for home grown. CABBAGES.—Quiet at \$3@5 \$ 100. ONIONS.-Market quiet at \$2 00@2 25 per

bbl. for southern.

POULTRY.-Market weak and prices de clining. Quotations are 5c per lb for roosters 7@8c for hens and ducks, 10c for turkeys, and 10c for spring chicks. By the pair pigeons are quoted at 25@30c, live.

HIDES.—Green city, 61/2@7c \$ b., country 7c; cured, 83/4c; green calf, 9c; salted do, 9@10c; lambs and shearlings, 25@75c; sheep skins with wool, 50c@\$1 25; bulls, stags an grubby, 1/8 off.

PROVISIONS .- Barreled pork steady and unchanged. Lard and smoked meats are and all higher. No other chang

Quotations here are as follows:			
Mess, new	10 50	@	
Family new			50
Family clear	18 00	a	-
Lard in tierces, * b	63	600	
Lard in kegs, \$ b	7	a.	
Hams, \$2 10	121	400	12%
Shoulders, #8 10	79	600	8
Choice bacon, # b	81	400	
Extra mess beef, per bbl	8 00	0	

Tallow, 18 10...... '8 @ 31/4 HAY .- The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week, with price per ton.

Monday-4 loads: One at \$16, \$12, \$11 50 Ind \$11.

Tuesday 24 loads: Six at \$11; five at \$12; our at \$10 and \$9; three at \$10 50; two at

esday—12 loads: Four at \$12; two at Wednesday—12 toads: Four at \$12; two at \$13, \$11 and 10; one at \$10 50 and \$8 50.

Thursday—14 loads: Six at \$12; three at \$11; two at \$11 50 and \$10; one at \$13 50.

Friday—20 loads: Six at \$12; five at \$10; three at \$11; two at \$13 and \$11 50; one at \$8

Saturday—12 loads; Four at \$11; three at \$10; one at \$13, \$12, \$10 50, \$9 50 and \$9.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Below we give the latest reports from the live stock markets east and west for Monday, Aug. 2nd.

Taylor sold Clark 47 av 187 lbs at \$4 35. O'Hara sold Clark 36 av 189 lbs at \$4 35. Burralo.-Cattle, receipts 1.694:

active; prices declined 5@10c; common to fair, \$3 90@3 30; good to choice shipping, \$4 50@5 15; cows and helfers, \$3@4 50; bulls, \$2 25@2 75; native stockers strong at \$3@3 60. bs at \$4 25. Sheep, receipts 7,400; market dull and lower; common to fair, \$3@3 25; good to choice,

\$3 50@4; lambs steady; inferior to fair, \$3 50 @4; choice to extra, \$4 25@5; extra, \$5 25@ 5 40; market closed weak. Hogs, receipts, 10,880; market steady; light pigs, \$4 20@4 40; grassers dull and unsettled at \$4 50@4 70; selected Yorkers, \$4 85@5 10; selected mediums, \$5@5 25; coarse mixed heavy ends, \$3 60@4 10; stags, \$3 25@3 50; market weak. CHICAGO.-Cattle, receipts 6,500; shipments

.800; market strong and active; shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs, \$3 50@4 90; stockers and feeders quiet, \$2 30@3 70; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 70@3 80; bulk, \$2 50@3. Hogs, receipts, 18,500; shipments, 4,000; market teady; rough and mixed, \$4 15@4 95; light weights, \$4 15@5; skips, \$2 50@4; packing and hipping, \$4 75@5 20. The cable reports American cattle steady in

London. Best steers 12@121/2 cents per pound

At the Michigan Central Yards.

Sat	urday,	July 31,	1880.
The following were the re	ceipts	at these	yards:
Ann Arbor			95
Chelsea		61	147
Clyde		79	4
Columbiaville		95	88
		-	72
Dexter		75	18
Grand Blanc		228	70
Greenville			128
Grand Ledge		• • •	
Grand Trunk Ry		07	177
Howard City		67	25
Highland			59
Howell	. 12	***	110
Ionia	. 27	62	117
Laingsburg		80	• 60
Lapeer		95	***
Leslie			84
Lansing			
Milford		45	23
Metamora			74
Mason			52
Marshall			133
Nashville			59
Oxford		154	30
Plymouth		35	181
Portland		168	36
Parma		103	
Quincy			9
Rochester		***	48
Saline	. 5	35	106
Salem	. 5		54
Tekonsha		***	139
Webberville	. 12	148	***
Wiscon		39	70
Williamston			29
WILLIAM STATE OF THE STATE OF T	_		-
Total	426	1,466	2,247
10001	-		

CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle at these yards num bered 426 head, against 350 last week. Besider these there were a little over 300 head of western cattle received at these yards for local dealers. The market opened up slow for butchering stock, the quality of the offerings being generally very common. For any thing of fair quality prices run about the same as last week, but common cattle sold a shade lower. Stockers were in good demand

	QUOTATIONS:			
1				
1	Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300			
1	to 1.450 lbs	25	00@5	25
1		40	COMMO	~
1	Choice steers, fine, fat and well			
. 1	formed, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4	25@5	75
1	Good steers, well fatted, weighing		_	
1	Oro to 1 100 lbs	4	00@4	KO
1	950 to 1,100 lbs	*	00004	90
1	Good mixed butchers' stock-Fat			
١	cows, heifers and light steers	3	50@4	50
1	Coarse mixed butchers' stock-Light	-	00692	
		-		-
ı	thin cows, heifers, stags and bulls		60@3	
4	Stockers	2	50@3	00
4	Bulls	9	50@3	95
1	Duns	~	DOMES	-
1				
1	Sullivan & F sold Fitzpatrick	14	mix	ed

Sullivan & F sold Puts 129 at \$2 65.

Merritt sold Switzer & Ackley a fair shipping steer weighing 1,230 lbs at \$4; a stag weighing 1,030 lbs at \$3, and a stocker to Sullivan & F weighing 720 lbs at \$2.75.

Burdoin sold Burt Spencer 3 feeders av 916 Devine sold H Robinson a mixed lot of 4 head of coarse butcher's took av 867 lbs at \$3. Harwood sold H Robinson a mixed lot of 4 head of coarse butchers' stock av 625 lbs at 2 75.

Butler sold Swiizer & Ackley 30 stockers av 847 lbs at \$3. Coney sold McIntire a mixed lot of 8 head

of coarse butchers' stock av 650 lbs at \$2 75. Rupert sold Reagan a mixed lot of 12 head of coarse butchers' stock av 788 lbs at \$2 75.

Allen sold Switzer & Ackley 20 stockers av 833 lbs at \$3 10.

Price sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 6 hoad of coarse butchers' stock av 675 lbs at \$2 75.

Gleason sold Phillips a mixed lot of 20 head of fair butchers' stock av 846 lbs at \$3.

Dennis sold Caplis a mixed lot of 12 head of good butchers' stock av 875 lbs at \$3 50, and 2 thin heifers to Fitzpatrick av 640 lbs at \$3 60.

Ward sold Sullivan & F 14 stockers av lbs at \$2 75.

Allen sold Ctplis 2 thin heifers av 720 lbs at

3 12%. McMillan sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 11 ead of thin butchers' stock av 652 lbs at \$3. Burt sold Caplis a mixed lot of 4 head of oarse butchers' stock av 782 lbs at \$2 75. Tabor sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 18 Lewis sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 29

head of fair butchers' stock av 820 lbs at \$3 10.
Price sold Reagan 5 thin cows av 1,020 lbs
lbs at \$2 50, and 2 bulls av 840 lbs at \$2 30. Ramsey sold Switzer & Ackley 8 stockers av 930 lbs at \$3, and a bull to Sullivan & F weighing 770 lbs at \$2 25. Wyman sold Caplis 4 bulls av 960 lbs at

Green sold Sullivan & F 3 stockers av 836 lbs at \$3 Butler sold McIntire a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 694 lbs at \$3.

Price sold Switzer & Ackley 9 stocker

755 lbs at \$2 90, and a stag weighing 1,280 lbs at \$2 75.
Starkeweather sold Sullivan & F a mixe lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,13

lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,136 lbs at \$3 35. er sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 15 Spicer soid John Robinson a march at head of coarse butchers' stock av 663 lbs at \$2 65, and 6 bulls av 845 lbs at \$2 15.

Coney sold Switzer & Ackley M stockers av

840 lbs at \$3 10.
Stevens sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse butchers' stock av 840 lbs at C Roe sold Reagan 16 thin helfers av 630 lbs at \$2 50, and 3 stockers and a bull to Burt Spencer av 750 lbs at \$2 40.

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 1,466, against 1,057 last week. The sheep trade ruled slow, as buyers and sellers were a good ways apart in their views as to their valu The result was that about half the receipt went east in first hands, the balance which about last week's prices.

G D Spencer sold Fitzpatrick 38 av 77 lbs a Coney sold Fitzpatrick 35 av 76 lbs at \$2 65. Stevenson sold Monahan 35 av 72 lbs at

2 75. West sold Phillips 86 av 71 lbs at \$2 60. C Roe sold John Robinson 188 av 68 lbs at \$2. Adams sold Burt Spencer 64 av 78 lbs at \$3,

Giddings sold Sly 44 av 92 lbs at \$3 50. Devine sold Sly 65, mostly lambs av 75 lbs \$4 25. Thompson sold Phillips 79 av 75 lbs at \$2 25 Rupert sold Phillips 148 av 62 lbs at \$2. HOGS.

The offerings of hogs numbered 2,247 gainst 1,855 last week. The hog marke opened up slow as buyers insisted on lower rices. The first reports from Buffalo wer rather favorable and trading became fairly active, but at a decline of 10@15 cents below the rates of last week. Before the close de tches received from Buffalo reported a de line of 25 cents, and the last sales made her were on that basis. The quality average poor, there being a good manny "grassers

mong the receipts. Gleason sold Clark 74 av 232 lbs at \$4 50. Bullard sold Clark 59 av 206 lbs at \$4 90. Donnis sold Switzer & Ackley 29 av 207 lb

Frazel sold Webb 45 av 183 lbs at \$4 35. Starkweather sold Clark 54 av 172 lbs at

Merritt sold Clark 30 av 161 lbs at \$4 30. Donaldson sold Sullivan & F 39 av 213 lbs at Saunders sold Clark 80 av 197 lbs at \$4 20.
Saunders sold Clark 80 av 197 lbs at \$4 25.
Adgate sold Bigley 37 av 162 lbs at \$4 35.
Spicer sold Clark 70 av 170 lbs at \$4 10.
Wyman sold Sullivan & F 42 av 188 lbs #

C Roe sold Webb 124 av 173 lbs at \$4 30, an

20 av 132 lbs at \$4 20.
Giddings sold Sullivan & F 23 av 188 lbs at at \$4 40. Scammel sold Clark 77 av 166 lbs at \$4 25. C Roe sold Burt Spencer 139 av 173 lbs a

Spicer sold Clark 110 av 186 lbs at \$4 45. Hill sold Sullivan & F 57 av 186 lbs at \$4 40. C Roe sold Burt Spencer 140 av 170 lbs at \$4 40, and 28 to Switzer & Ackley av 188 lbs at

ame price.
Gregory sold Burt Spencer 65 av 172 lbs at \$4.
Stabler sold Burt Spencer 108 av 195 lbs at Harwood sold Clark 56 av 230 lbs at \$4 30. Deviine sold Webb 24 av 167 lbs at \$4 25. Stevenson sold Sullivan & F 61 av 202 lbs at

King's Yards.

Saturday, July 31, 1886.

CATTLE: The market opened up at these yards with 535 head of cattle on sale. Good cattle were scarce, and for these last week's price were paid. There was a full supply of common cattle, and a fair demand at prices shade lower than those of one week ago. The future for common cattle is not encouraging as the western cattle which have been coming forward quite plentifully for the past two week's come in direct competition with them and are selling at prices that it will not pay our farmers to raise cattle at.

Mosher sold Stucker a mixed lot of 17 head of coarse butchers' stock av 850 lbs at \$2 75. Culver sold Billkofski a mixed lot of 6 head of good butchers' stock av 835 lbs at \$3 50. Winslow sold Hersch 2 good butchers steers av 940 lbs at \$4 25.

steers av 940 lbs at \$4.25.

McHugh sold Hersch 4 good butchers' steers av 1,037 lbs at \$4.25.

Glenn sold J Wreford a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 825 lbs at \$3.25.

Murphy sold Bussell a mixed lot of 21 head of thin butchers' stock av 700 lbs at \$3.

Campbell sold J Wreford a mixed lot of 5 head of good by the steed by good by the steed of the steed by good by the steed of the steed of the steed by head of good butchers' stock av 868 lbs at

Adams sold Marshick a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 750 lbs at \$3 25, and 3 fair steers to Stickel av 886 lbs at \$3 55. Carr sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 12 head of good butchers' stock av 850 lbs at Culver sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of

head of fair butchers' stock av 905 lbs at \$3 10 nead of fair butchers' stock av 905 108 at \$510 and 4 to Marx av 670 lbs at the same price.

Purdy sold Kammon a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock av 816 lbs at \$310.

Oberhoff sold Knoch 5 fair butchers' steers av 970 lbs at \$375, and 4 to Kraft av 877 lbs at \$3 60. Kalaher sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot

Glenn sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 9 nead of coarse butchers' stock av 586 lbs at \$2 30; 5 av 838 lbs at \$2 70, and 3 bulls av 756 lbs at \$2. Adams sold Marx a mixed lot of 6 head of good butchers' stock av 950 lbs at \$3 55.

McHugh sold Genther 4 good butchers' steers av 1,060 lbs at \$4, and 3 fair ones to Wreford & Beck av 860 lbs at \$3 40. Culver sold Kelly 3 bulls av 843 lbs at \$2 20. Hogan sold Kammon-2 fair heifers av 745

of 11 head of fair butchers' stock va 813 lbs at

Glenn sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 9 hea

Hogan som Rammors 11bs at \$3 75.
Oberhoff sold Marx 3 fair butchers' steers av 906 lbs at \$3 70.
Winslow sold Brocka 6 stockers av 733 lbs at \$2 30, and 2 bulls av 955 lbs at \$2 30.

Lovewell sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock av 908 lbs at

Robb sold Heutter 3 fair butchers' steers a thin butchers' stock av 954 lbs at \$3. Capwell sold Kammon a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 510 lbs at \$2 75. Sheldon sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot

of 19 head of fair butchers' stock av 909 lbs a Purdy sold Voigt a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 886 lbs at \$3 30.

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,935 For good sheep the demand was active and prices on this class were 10@15 cents higer than last week, but common sheep were du

and prices unchanged. Glenn sold Loosemore 90 av 65 lbs at \$2 50. Carr sold Wreford & Beck 24 av 100 lbs at \$3 35. Estep sold Andrews 62 av 81 lbs at \$3 20.

Astley sold Loosemore 81 av 60 lbs at \$2 30. Wietzel sold Morey 42 av 86 lbs at \$3 50, and 26 lambs av 53 lbs at \$4 50. Harger sold Wreford & Beck 28 av 83 lbs at 10@15 cents per hundred below the rates of

McMillan sold Morey 43 av 72 lbs at \$3.

Terry sold Morey 56 av 78 lbs at \$3.

Lane sold Wreford & Beck 127, part lambs, v 75 lbs at \$3 50. HOGS.

The offerings of hogs numbered 1,222. The demand for hogs was active, but prices as compared with those of last week averaged bout 10 cents per hundred lower.

Robb sold Rauss 40 av 193 lbs at \$4 50. Murphy sold Sullivan 13 av 180 lbs at \$4 30. Proper sold Rauss 59 av 179 lbs at \$4 50. McHugh sold Rauss 24 av 212 lbs at \$4 60. Hogan sold Rauss 70 av 180 lbs at \$4 50. Richmond sold Rauss 79 av 153 lbs at

Wilcox sold Capwell 43 av 184 lbs at \$4 50 Lovewell sold Rauss 29 av 172 lbs at \$4 40 Walls sold Sullivan 69 av 182 lbs at \$4 45. Kalaher sold Rauss 33 av 212 lbs at \$4 60. Higginson sold Sullivan 64 av 177 lbs a Glenn sold Rauss 28 av 187 lbs at \$4 10. Capwell sold Sullivan 27 sv 167 lbs at \$4 10.

Capwell sold Sullivan 27 sv 145 lbs at \$4 35.

Astley sold Rauss 13 av 161 lbs at \$4 10.

Estep sold Sullivan 35 av 204 lbs at \$4 35.

Wietzel sold Sullivan 41 av 171 lbs at \$4 36

Harger sold Sullivan 47 av 171 lbs at \$4 50

Terry sold Sullivan 28 av 205 lbs at \$4 55. McMullen sold Sullivan 36 av 163 lbs a Beardslee sold Ranss 28 av 137 lbs at \$4 50 nd 31 av 221 lbs at \$4 45

Purdy sold Rauss 96 av 149 lbs at \$4 40.

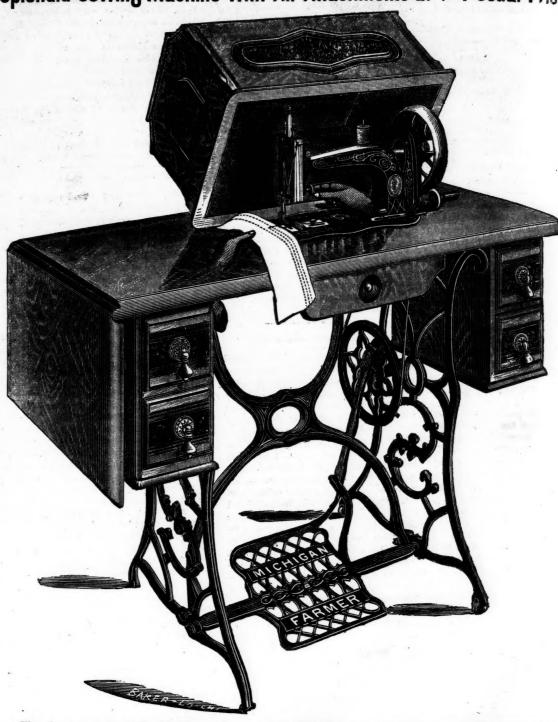
Buffalo CATTLE.-Receipts 11,203, against 9,299 the revious week. The offerings of cattle on Monday were heavy, there being 195 car load on sale. The quality of the offerings were only fair, there being a good many common half-fat, and no extra steers. The market ruled slow at a decline of 10@15 cents below the rates of the Monday previous on the best and 15@35 cents on common grades. The best steers sold at \$1 70@5; good, \$4 25@4 60, and good butchers' at \$4@4 25. Mixed butcher stock sold at \$3@3 50, and stockers at \$3@3 25 The receipts were light on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the market ruled dull and

weak, closing at the following Michigan feeders, fair to choice Fat bulls, fair to extra.....

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in

BUY THE BEST AND SAVE MONEY!

A Splendid Sewing Machine with All Attachments at 1-4 Usual Price



The above represents the Machine which we sell at \$18 CASH, AND THROW IN A YEAR'S SUBSCRIP. TION TO THE FARMER. It is very nicely finished, perfect in all respects, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. We are contracting for large quantities and furnishing them to our customers at about cost. Agents and dealers' profits can be saved and one of the best Machines obtained by ordering of us. A full set of attachments included with each Machine, which is guaranteed to give satisfaction or it may be returned and Money refunded.

GIBBONS BROTHERS,

Publishers Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

undred lower than on the Monday previous hundred lower than on the Monday previous. On Tuesday and Wednesday good hogs were in demand at former prices, but "grassers" were dull and weak. At the close pigs were quoted at \$4 3564 50; fair to good Michigan hogs, \$4 60@4 65; good to choice selected cornfed Yorkers, \$4 70@4 90; good to choice selected cornfed weights. \$4 90@5; fair to goods ends, \$3 80@4 10; stags, \$3 25@3 50.

Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts 46,325, against 38,427 last week. Shipments 12,622. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 9,000 head of cattle on sale. Trading was slow and prices were weaker, sales being made at a decline of Saturday. Prime steers were \$35; fair to choice, \$4 50@5 10; butchers teers, conmon to good, \$3 60@4 10; cows, inferior to choice, \$1 50@3 40. The receipt were large again on Tuesday and prices de clined another 5@10 cents. The market ruled 1rmer on Wednesday, but it weakened again on Thursday some grades selling lower. On Friday and Saturday the market ruled steady and closed at the following

QUOTATIONS: 4 00@4 55 3 60@4 10

Fair to thothe cows. 2 2363 30 Inferior to medium cows. 1 4762 25 Poor to choice bulls. 2 70 28 50 Stockers, 555 to 880. 2 1163 15 Feeders, 875 to 1,150 3 00@3 75 Hogs.—Receipts 95,917 against 111,796 last week. Shipments 21,187. The offerings of hogs on Monday numbered 18,000. The mar hogs on Monday numbered 18,000. The mar ket ruled active but irregular. Good to fanc eavy and light grades opened strong and heavy and light grades opened strong and a shade higher, but by noon prices weakened and closed at about the range of Saturday. Poor to prime light sold at \$4 30@4 95; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$4 40@5 10, with skips and culls at \$2 50@4 15. Prices ruled a shade higher on Tuesday, steady on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, but declined 5 cents on Saturday on all grades but heavy. At the close poor to prime light sold at \$4 20@4 95; infer.or mixed to choice heavy, \$4 25@5 15, with skips and culls at \$2 50@4.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Peaches! PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS, Etc.

E. B. GAWLEY & CO., Detroit Bank References: A. Ives & Sons, De-troit National, McLellan & Anderson. Stencil plates and Market Reports furnished free on application. jy27-13

Milk Fever in Cows.

PROF. R. JENNINGS & SON'S **BOVINE PANACEA**



The only sure cure for Milk Fev Panacea for all diseases of a februle cattle, when given as directed, dists. Price, \$1 00 per package; 20 de PROF. R. JENNINGS'



Is Good Health

A desirable possession for wives and mothers?
Then remember that Willcox & Gibbs Automatic Sewing Machine is the only one that can be used without serious risk to health. Willoux & Gibbs S. M. Co., 658 Broadway, M. Y. f18-eowtf-8p BUTTER AND EQQS WANTED

Persons who make strictly first-class butter and have eggs for asle will do well to correspond with me. I wish to arrange to obtain supplies for a first class family trade. Refer to Michigan Farrans, Preston's Bank, Phelps & Brace.

B.-S. HIBBARD,
mr30
118 Bates St., Detroit, Mich

NEW SEED WHEAT FOR SALE A cross of the Deihl and Mediterranean, red chaff, short-beard, stiff straw, such as agents are putting out through the State on shares. They furnish seed to the farmer to deliver half next fall at the depot. Is a good yielding wheat, light amber color. Will deliver on ears at Saranae, in new two-bushel bags, at 8350 per bushel,

Morton Manufacturing Co., - MICHIGAN

-MANUFACTURERS OF-Morton's Reversible Tread Horse-Power, Monarch Feed-Cutter, and the Monarch Adjustable Swing Saw Table.



motion as an engine and can be adjusted to run with an adjustable steel throatlining, which gives four new cutting edges without extra cost. It has the capacity to cut one ton per hour. The Grinder attached to our Power will grind from 10 to 15 oushels per hour with two horses. For references we direct you to John F. Hagerman, Romeo; Hon. A. B. Maynard, Romeo; Eugene Smith, St. Clair; Hon. H. H. Hatch, Bay City; Hon. Wm. L. Weber, East Saginaw; G. N. Torrill, Lapeer; S. L. Hoxie, South Edmeston, N. Y. We also make a power especially adapted to Grain Elevators and other stationery purposes, which will elevate five bushels per minute, fifty five feet high, with one horse and medium cleration. For this purpose we refer you to Miller & Ainsworth, Swartz Creek, H. F. Bush, Gaines Station; James Johnson, Cassopolits; John Gardner, Oxferd. Correspondonce solicited. For further particulars and illustrated circulars address as above. Mention this paper.

Russell's Champion Fence!



It recommends itself to your attention by its cheapness and durability. Why it is the best:
It only requires about half the amount of timber and takes up only half the room. Will not blow down any easier than your buil ings. Stock cannot rub or throw it down. No stakes in the ground to decay. It is better than the old-fashioned rail fence. It is far ahead of board fence. It is stronger, no poets to decay. Can be built for one-half the cost of building board fence. It is far cheaper than wire fence, with none of its daugers, as wire fencing has ruined more stock in the short time it has been in use than all other fences. Any ordinary old rail fence contains enough material, with the addition of a couple of stakes to each length and two-thirds of a pound of wire. to make a rood substantial fence. There is en-ugh material in an eight rail fence on make two good Russell fences, which will only take up half the room, be more substantial, durable and better looking.

As proof of its value we, the farmers of Mont-calm County, having built and tested thoroughly, do recommend the use of Russell's Champion Fence to farmers as no humbug, and will give satisfaction wherever use. Afred Stone, J. P Shoemaker, W. M. Porter, S. H. Toby, H. H. Bullley, James E. Newton, Robert Scett, Henry Ressnu.

Resuma.

Farm Rights to use and build Russell's Champion Fence, five cents per acre. You fursish the material and we will build your fence of ten cents per rod. For farm rights apply to Greenville; Mich:

